The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5053. NEW-YORK. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

France to Enforce the Maintenance of the September Treaty.

Action of the Austrian Reichsrath in Regard to the Concordat.

Victor Emmanuel's Army to be Supplied with the Chassepot Rifle.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

The Failure of the Conference to Result in the Maintenance of the September Convention.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 4—Evening.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day, the Marquis DE MOUSTIER, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that the meeting of the General Conference which France had invited was uncertain. Should it not take place, the Government of France would be compelled to exact of Italy a literal observance of the obligations of the September Convention.

The debate on the Italian expedition in the French Legislative Body was continued yesterday. On the Liberal side MM. SIMON and GUEROULT made speeches, in which they attacked the Italian policy of the Government, and condemned intervention.

The Austrian-Reichsrath and the Concordat.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Count CRIVELLI, the Envoy of Austria to Rome, has notified the Pope that the legislation of the Reichsrath must proceed on its course, even in antagonism to the Concordat, should the Holy Father refuse to release the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH from the obligations of a treaty made before he became a constitutional monarch.

Baron VON BEUST, in recent dispatches, urges the meeting of the European Conference without a programme, so that each power may be free to act.

ITALY.

Warlike Preparations—Political Arrests.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Dec. 4—Evening.

The Italian War Office has ordered 300,000 Chassepot rifles.

Many arrests for political reasons have recently been made by the order of the Government in different parts of the Kingdom.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Alabama Claims—Lord Stanley's Latest Dispatch on the Subject.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

A second installment of the correspondence between the British and American Governments, in regard to the *Alabama* claims, has been laid before the House of Commons by the Foreign Office.

Lord STANLEY in a dispatch to Mr. FORD, the present *Charge d'Affaires* at Washington, says England will never consent to submit to the arbitration of a foreign Power claims involving her right to recognize beligerents. This right, he insists, is purely a question of English law. He repeats his offer to submit to arbitration the *Alabama* claims, and to refer all other demands for indemnity to the decision of a mixed commission.

The Strike of the London Cabmen at an End—Arrival of Minister Thornton.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 4—Evening.

The strike of the cabmen has come to an end. The Government has yielded and the operation of the obnoxious law has been suspended.

EDWARD THORNTON, late Minister to Brazil, and recently appointed Ambassador to the United States, arrived here to-day from Rio Janeiro.

Further Amendments to the Cable Tariff.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

A still further concession to the public has been decided upon by the telegraph companies, as follows:

From and after midnight of Dec. 4, five words for address, date and signature, heretofore accepted without charge, but subject to limitation as to letters, will hereafter be forwarded irrespective of the number of letters they contain, provided the privilege is not abused.

Telegraphic Communication with India Resumed.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 4—Evening.

Telegraphic communication in India, which was interrupted by the cyclone, has been restored.

ABYSSINIA.

Reported Execution of the Captives of Theodorus.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

A telegram received from Bombay gives a rumor that THEODORUS, the King of Abyssinia, had ordered the English prisoners in his custody to be executed. Happily, however, the rumor needs confirmation.

INDIA.

Disastrous Effects of the Cyclone.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Further particulars of the disastrous cyclone which recently occurred in India, have been received here. At Calcutta the loss of life and property was fearful. It is estimated that in that city and neighborhood alone 1,000 persons perished. Thirty thousand huts and habitations were utterly destroyed.

PRUSSIA.

Resignation of the Minister of Justice.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

The Prussian Minister of Justice, Count VON LIPPE, has resigned. It is said that LEONHARDT will be appointed his successor.

BRAZIL.

Formidable Revolt in Paysanda.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 4—Evening.

The mail steamer which arrived here to-day from Rio Janeiro brings the report that a formidable revolt had broken out in Paysanda.

Wreck of the Schooner Hastings on Lake Ontario.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Capt. RIPSON, of the propeller *Michigan*, from Ogdensburgh for this port, reports that he passed the wreck of a vessel midway between this port and the Galoo Island, which is supposed to be the schooner *Hastings*, which foundered in the late gale with all on board.

The weather is very cold.

Affairs in Canada—Proceedings in the House of Commons.

OTTAWA, Canada, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

The bill to amend the acts incorporating the Commercial Bank has passed through the Committee of the Whole in the House of Commons. By evidence given before the Committee, the bank was shown to be perfectly solvent, and, it is probable, will resume business by amalgamating with the Merchants' Bank of Montreal.

A delegation of Montreal merchants have arrived here to look after their interests in connection with the proposed changes in the tariff. It is understood that the excise duty on spirits will not be altered. A slight reduction will be made in the duties on tea, sugar, molasses and coffee. Manufactured goods, such as cotton and other fabrics, will not be subject to any change.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

The inquest on the body of FRANCHERE, killed at Chambly, has terminated. A verdict of murder was returned against Madame DEMERS and daughters. The evidence shows they struck him in the head with a poker, and subsequently finding life extinct, threw his body into the river.

The ship *Stage* foundered off Basque Island on the 2d inst. When her crew abandoned her she had twelve feet of water in her hold.

The steamer *St. Andrew* attempted to come up from St. David yesterday, but was obliged to put back on account of the ice.

OTTAWA, Canada, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Mr. WADDINGUON, a resident of Vancouvers Island, is here to promote the scheme of opening up communication, overland, with British Columbia. It is proposed to open a line of land and water carriage from the head of Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean. This, it is shown, can be accomplished at a moderate expenditure. Mr. WADDINGTON is seeking encouragement from the Canadian Government prior to his departure for England, where he hopes the scheme will be favorably received.

PORT COLBORNE, Canada, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

The propellers *Olean* and *Cleveland* left this morning for Cleveland. They had been weather-bound.

The bark *Cavalier*, brig *N. C. Ford*, and schooner *Thornton* have gone into Winter quarters here.

The canal was frozen over slightly last night. The weather is milder to-day.

The Virginia Reconstruction Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Dec. 4.

The Convention this morning elected Judge UNDERWOOD, President; GEORGE NYE, of Shenandoah, Secretary; WM. R. FALL, of Richmond, Sergeant-at-Arms, and one white and two colored doorkeepers. Rev. Mr. MITCHELL, of Richmond, was elected Chaplain. The vote on President gave sixty-five for UNDERWOOD and thirty-two for NELSON, who was the candidate of the Conservatives. Judge UNDERWOOD, on taking the chair, said he hoped the deliberations would be characterized with Christian charity for all, and as much forgiveness and forgetfulness of past injuries as is consistent with future safety. He hoped the Constitution to be framed would be humane and equal to all; preventing crime and promoting education; removing unequal taxation, and compel every citizen to contribute to the necessities of the State in proportion to the value of his property. He also hoped a homestead exemption law would be passed. Chaplain MITCHELL, in his opening prayer, prayed for ex-Confederates as well as loyal men.

Gen. SCHOFIELD sent a communication to the Convention sending them all appeals which had been made to him in cases of contested seats, including those of the Richmond delegation, all of which were submitted to the Convention for its action.

The galleries and aisles are densely crowded with blacks, among whom are a few whites.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

This afternoon the Convention only appointed the Committee on Rules, and elected W. H. SAMPLES, of Baltimore, stenographer to the body. A rule was adopted to draw for seats, which the Conservatives, who were sitting together, opposed, but did not defeat. The Committee which waited on Gen. SCHOFIELD reported that he had given them some advice, and he would be glad to see the members who wished to consult with him.

The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow.

Reinstatement of Civil Officers by Gen. Hancock—The Constitutional Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Paragraph 2, of Special Orders No. 202, Headquarters Fifth Military District, dated to-day, is as follows:

"Paragraph 3 of Special Orders No. 188, from these Headquarters, dated Nov. 16, 1867, issued by Major-Gen. MOWER, removing P. R. O'RORKE, Clerk of the Second District Court of the Parish of Orleans, for malfeasance in office, and appointing R. L. SHELLEY in his place, is hereby revoked, and P. R. O'RORKE is reinstated in office. If any charges are set up against the said O'RORKE, the Judicial Department of the Government is sufficient to take whatever action may be necessary in the premises."

Paragraph 1 of the same order suspends that portion of Order No. 201, ordering Gen. MOWER to join his regiment, and says Gen. MOWER will remain in New-Orleans awaiting further orders.

Paragraph three, of Order No. 202, orders the adjudication of the making of levees on certain plantations in the Parishes of St. Charles and Jefferson, to the lowest bidder by Lieut.-Col. MCGONNINGLE, A. Q. M., on the 10th inst., the work to be completed in time and manner to protect the plantations from overflow, and the lands with the improvements thereon are to be subject to a special lien and privilege for cost of making said levees on them respectively, and that the ordinary formation presented by law for the adjudication of said work be dispensed with.

The Constitutional Convention to-day passed a resolution fixing the pay of members at ten dollars per day and mileage at twenty cents each way, and elected a colored warrant clerk.

Negro Difficulties in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Alarming excesses have recently been committed by blacks in Bullock County, in the neighborhood of Perote. The colored loyal leagues organized and resisted processes of the civil authorities. Under instructions from colored emissaries they formed a code of laws, opened a court, officered and organized it, arrested by night all blacks who opposed their unlawful proceedings, and carried the punishment so far that their victims applied to the civil authorities for protection. The black Sheriff and his deputy were finally arrested, but other insurrectionary leaders organized negroes and made armed resistance. Aid from other Leagues was summoned and blacks flocked to Union Springs threatening a general rising, the extermination of whites and the taking possession of the country. Black leaders went to plantations and forced laborers to join them for vengeance, showing pretended orders from Gen. SWAYNE that they had a right to kill all resisting their authority. During the excitement, the negro church at Perote was burned by unknown parties—it is alleged by black leaguers, to inflame the negroes. The whites universally regret it; the white citizens organized for protection. Gen. SWAYNE was appealed to and sent a detachment of troops promptly to the scene of troubles to restore order. Fifteen black insurrectionists have been arrested and lodged in jail to be tried by civil authority. At last accounts order was restored and all was quiet.

The Georgia Conservative State Convention.

MACON, Ga., Wednesday, Dec. 4.

The trains brought large numbers of delegates to this city this evening. Most of the hotels are full, and the prospect is good for a large Convention. The southwestern portion of the State is largely represented.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

At a meeting of conservative citizens last evening, Geo. A. Meyer, W. F. Thompson, C. B. Richardson, J. T. Claghorn and R. D. Arnold were chosen delegates to the Macon Convention.

The Canals—Navigation Suspended at Utica on Account of Ice.

UTICA, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Canal navigation is entirely suspended. No boats have passed here since Sunday. Several Buffalo forwarders are here, and have telegraphed for a steamtug from Oswego.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 4.

There are about one hundred boats on the Schenectady level, bound for tide-water. The anchor ice in the canal is heavy and is accumulating, with the mercury twenty degrees above zero, and causes much difficulty at the locks. Every effort is being made by the canal authorites to facilitate navigation. Boats are passing here at the present writing. The locks at the upper aqueduct are in full operation, but are locking slow in consequence of the ice.

Whisky Seizure in St. Louis—Kansas and Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

One hundred barrels of whisky from some point above here were seized on the levee to-day by the United States Marshal.

The Kansas and Pacific Railway Company have received the bonds from the Government for the section of the road accepted by the Commissioner on the 29th ult., and to-day they applied for Commissioners to inspect another section of twenty miles, extending to the 325 mile post.

Alabama Reconstruction Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

In the Reconstruction Convention, to-day, the Committee on the subject reported the Constitution to the Convention, and it was considered article by article. Various amendments were proposed, consuming the whole day.

There will be at least fifteen or twenty votes in the Convention against the Constitution on the final vote.

Colored Jurors and Officeholders in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Dec. 4.

A bill was introduced into the House to-day, and passed to a second reading, repealing all laws disqualifying colored persons from sitting on juries or holding office. The vote stood 59 to 25.

Sailing of the Great Republic from San Francisco—The California Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

The Pacific mail steamship *Great Republic*, for Hong Kong and Yokohama, sailed to-day with a large number of passengers, $1,360,000 in treasure, and freight valued at $325,000.

The Senate to-day confirmed Gov. Low's appointees to the principal State offices.

The Assembly granted the use of its Chamber for a meeting of Fenians to express indignation and sorrow at the Manchester executions.

Arrived, barks *Prof. Airey*, from Glasgow; *Wealth of Nations*, from Mavilla; *Comrade*, from Callao.

Eastern butter quiet at 35c.@37½c. Flour steady at $7 50@$8. Wheat firm at $2 60@$2 65. Legal tenders, 73¼.

The Time for Closing the Canals.

BUFFALO, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4.

On account of the immense amount of property afloat on the canal between this point and tide-water, the Buffalo Board of Trade has petitioned the Canal Board to extend the time for closing the canal, so as to enable boats on them passage to reach their destination.

Walking Match in Connecticut.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Wednesday, Dec. 4.

A walking match for $200 a side, from Norwich to New-London, between C. C. BRAND, Jr., of the former, and A. H. CHAPPELL, of the latter place, came off to-day, and was won by CHAPPELL, making the distance—fourteen miles—in two hours, fifteen minutes and thirty-seven seconds.

Commercial Failure in Binghamto.n

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 4.

STEARNS & Co., manufacturers of soap and candles in this city, have failed and made an assignment. The obligations are nearly $20,000. Their creditors will probably sustain but little loss.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CHINA'S MAILS.

The mails of the steamship *China*, which reached Boston Tuesday, were received in this City yesterday. Our latest files and correspondence are dated London, Nov. 23, and Queenstown, Nov. 24.

THE MANCHESTER FENIANS.

Execution of Allen, Larkin and Gould—Sympathy for the Condemned Men—Preliminaries of the Execution—Scenes at the Scaffold.

From our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 23.

The vain efforts to save the condemned Fenians increased from day to day up to last night, when all hope was abandoned. The Bishops of Ireland sent a memorial to the Government. The English Reform League sent one by the hands of Mr. GLADSTONE. There have been open air meetings at Clerkenwell, and meetings in the public halls of London. Great meetings and memorials signed by thousands at Manchester. At Birmingham a meeting is invaded by no-Popery rioters, who cry "death to the Fenians," and amuse themselves afterward by breaking the windows of a Ritualist church. The counsel for the prisoners have moved in vain for a hearing on the legal points of the case. The Judges were inflexible; the Government, sustained by a large majority in Parliament and by the Press with few exceptions, was firm. One of the four left after the pardon of MAGUIRE was respited, because he was not proved to have been armed, and was arrested at a distance from the scene of conflict. This was CONDON, *alias* Shore, who may probably be sent for five or ten years to penal servitude.

If among the prisoners taken by the Papal forces there had been, as there may have been—as, in fact, there were—a few Englishmen, and they were tried and sentenced to death, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* says they justly might be, what would the English Press and English Parliament say about it? The *Times* says the Fenians have shown courage in the Manchester rescue. They knew the risk they ran, now let them take the consequences. A policeman was shot; three Fenians will be hanged. It is the fortune of war. I have no doubt the poor fellows took this view of the case, and have died sustained by the same enthusiasm they manifested when sentenced to death. They have died amid the prayers of many thousands of their countrymen, with the sympathy even of thousands of Englishmen, with a great crowd filling all the streets around them, and an immense force, civil and military, to insure their execution. And what then? From that hour they are enshrined as martyrs in the hearts of millions. Is it possible for a Government to put a man to a worse use than to hang him under such circumstances?

Yesterday morning it was announced that a respite had been granted to one of the condemned—SHORE, *alias* Condon, one of the two Americans. Here, then, out of twenty-six indicted for murder on the same testimony, five were convicted; and of these five one is pardoned and restored to the service, and another respited from doubts of his guilt. CALCRAFT went to Manchester on Thursday night. Very strong barriers were put up. Masses of people gathered about the jail. But Manchester is not entirely in favor of the execution. A memorial signed by more than seventeen thousand persons was sent on Thursday night to the Home Secretary. A great meeting filled the Corn Exchange, and sent a unanimous appeal for mercy by the night mail. The same night a meeting, estimated at five thousand to ten thousand, (some double and treble these numbers,) was held in Clerkenwell Green in London. The International Workingmen's Council has sent a memorial signed by the Secretaries for America, France, Germany, &c.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday evening an urgent appeal was made to the Home Secretary by Mr. MAGUIRE, Mr. FAWCETT and others to grant at least a stay of execution on legal grounds; but Justice BLACKBURN has decided, and it would not do to question his decision.

Yesterday's *Star* has a poem which fills a column—"An Appeal to England," by A. C. SWINBURNE. I give you a few lines of it:

"Freeman he is not, but slave,
Whoso, in fear for the State,
Cries for surety of blood.
Help of gibbet and grave;
Neither is any land great
Whom, in her fear-stricken mood,
These things only can save.

Lo, how fair from afar,
Taintless of tyranny, stands
Thy mighty daughter, for years,
Who trod the wine-press of war;
Shines with immaculate hands;
Slays not a foe, neither fears;
Stains not peace with a scar."

In most of the meetings called to ask the Government to commute the sentences of the Fenians, there have been order and unanimity. Birmingham is an exception. On Thursday night a meeting was attempted to be held by the Murphyites, who would hang any number of persons for being Papists merely, but the ground was occupied by the police. Disappointed in their amiable intentions, they divided into several bands under leaders, went shouting through the Irish quarters of the town, visited a convent and several Catholic and one Ritualist place of worship, and smashed the windows of the Roman Catholic Cathedral. The Irish turned out some hundreds strong, armed with staves, and aided the Police to guard their dwellings from destruction. The shops were closed, and the town was in terror of the mob for some hours.

At the Clerkenwell meeting it was resolved that in case the Fenians were hanged, there should be a funeral procession to Hyde Park to-morrow, Sunday, banners craped, men in mourning weeds, bands playing the *Dead March in Saul*. At the park there will be funeral orations by English and Scotch, as well as Irish speakers, who either avow themselves Fenians in principle, or declare that if they were Irishmen they would be Fenians. The *Times*, in view of the outrages committed by the no Popery mob in Birmingham, again warns the Irish of the vengeance that English mobs may inflict upon them; but is evident that the Irish are not alone in this matter, but that they have in London and many places, wherever, in fact, the religious question is not agitated, the strong sympathy of great numbers of English Radicals. Why not, when the principles of the two parties are almost identical? The language of the *Times*, in its warning to the Irish, is remarkable. They are not addressed as fellow-citizens of a common country, and the political equals of the English. They are treated as "aliens in blood and religion," strangers enjoying English hospitality.

"Irishmen," says the *Times*, "are now hospitably received in England, and the old prejudices have been gradually dying out, but it is quite possible that they might be fanned into such a flame that Irishmen would scarcely find a home among us." So far, then, from this being a real union between England and Ireland, the Irish in England are here on sufferance, and receive hospitality or outrage, according as Mr. Bull may be good or ill-natured. If such is the connection between the two islands, it might be as well to cut it altogether.

As a last effort, a delegation from the Clerkenwell meeting went to Windsor on Friday to present a memorial to the Queen. They were politely informed that such a course was impossible; all memorials must be sent to the Home Secretary. The Sovereign in England no longer signs death-warrants or exercises the pardoning power. The Queen has no more to do with the matter than the humblest of her subjects; not so much, for they can sign a petition for pardon. A crowd gathered about the Castle gates, which increased by several hundreds, who hissed and groaned at the delegation, and might have treated them with violence but for the Mayor and Police, who protected them to the railway station and got them off by the first train. Some of those engaged in this disreputable affair are said to be servants at the Castle.

As an evidence that sympathy with the condemned Fenians is felt in the higher circles as well as the lower, I may point to the fact that the Dowager Duchess of Queensberry has sent £100 to the family—wife and four little children—of LARKIN, with a most feeling letter of Christian consolation to all the prisoners, in which she undertakes to provide for their families.

The details of the execution itself I quote from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, whose telegraphic report is dated from Manchester, at 9 o'clock this morning. The writer says:

"The melancholy business of the day here has been accomplished—very impressively. Manchester was unusually quiet last night; the whole city seemed oppressed by the seriousness of the event so soon to be fulfilled. Nor were there many people in the streets till 7 o'clock this morning, when dense crowds began to gather—almost all the mill hands losing a quarter of a day's work to see what the whole country was anxiously thinking about. These crowds—obviously very much excited, but tolerably orderly—did not show any preponderance of Irishmen; I was told, indeed, that the priests had put their influence to a very wise and worthy use in urging the Irish to remain away. For the mob there was no chance of approaching the scaffold. It was surrounded by the Police, and by nearly 2,000 special constables. These latter were for the most part volunteers, who, however, did not commit the blunder of appearing in uniform. One of the results of this arrangement was that the audience of the miserable men was altogether composed of those who were arrayed in the cause of order. Beside these constables, 120 Highlanders were posted within the jail, with thirty artillerymen and two guns, and there were soldiers in the neighboring warehouses and the railway goods station. There were, of course, a good many spectators at the windows; they were watched with great suspicion, and their names taken down.

The spectators in the streets saw little. In the first place the distance from the ends of the streets to the scaffold was considerable, and a mist surrounded it—a mist which at first appeared in puffs, and suggested Fenian fire. This mist, thickening, spread like a curtain between the scaffold and the people, who swayed backward and forward in great masses, and sent up a hoarse murmur of disappointment, not unnatural, but very unpleasant to hear. But at the last moment, almost, the mist lifted.

The prisoners expected a respite to the last minute, and when they were told there was no hope of respite, declared that they died martyrs. They appeared upon the scaffold immediately after 8 had sounded, the officials who attended them looking very anxious. The executioner had particular reason for a little anxiety—he had received a threatening letter. Three priests, in their robes, attended the prisoners, reciting the last prayers, to which GOULD responded most earnestly. The other two were less self-possessed. GOULD shuffled towards ALLEN, shook hands with him, and kissed the priests. LARKIN fainted and fell forward at the last moment; and after the drop fell struggled for some time. When all was over the priest remained praying.

All this while the crowd was quiet, and, indeed, seemed hardly to distinguish the moment at which the unhappy men were dispatched out of the world.

The following is a copy of the threatening letter addressed to the hangman CALCRAFT; it was sent to the jail last night:

"SIR: If you hang any of the gentlemen condemned to death at the New Bailey Prison it will be worse for you. You will not survie afterward."

CALCRAFT upon reading this epistle wrote as follows to the visiting justices: "I have received the inclosed letter. It seems a serious job. I hope you will look after it, and that I shall get safe home again."

No execution ever passed off more quietly. As we have said already, the streets were almost deserted. All was dead silence and stillness in the main thoroughfares for several hours on either side of midnight; the only crowd observable was the cluster of special constables in the space directly in front of the scaffold. The more well-disposed inhabitants of both boroughs yielded a wise obedience to the request made by the Mayors of Manchester and Salford.

MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Views of the British Press in Reference to Reconstruction.

From the London Times, Nov. 23.

The great and standing difficulty of the reconstruction question in America lies in the construction of the Legislative Houses. It may be hoped that after a time it will be understood that the Congress is free to admit the States still out of the Union on such terms as may appear politic, *apart altogether from the conditions of federation which existed before the war.* Indeed, so much is already understood by many, and will manifestly soon be recognized by all. But it is impossible under the present organization to obtain a House of Representatives which shall represent the wisdom, the intelligence, or the relative power of the great parties of the Union. The majority in it swings to and fro, now possessed by one party and now by another, and the faction which for a time obtains the possession of power is deceived by an appearance of strength which does not exist. The Republican Party have since the beginning of the war been supreme. The imprudence of President JOHNSON in the Autumn of last year gave them *a power which threatens to prove their ruin.* They have set on foot a reconstruction movement in the South, but before it has produced any effect they are themselves deserted by popular support. It appears to be beyond the sagacity of the wisest in America to conjecture what will come next. The adoption of a more revolutionary programme by the Republican Party during the remainder of their tenure of a majority is the expectation of one, while a speedy return of the Democrats to power is the dream of another. The Democratic Party, however, obviously owe their recent victories to the mere sentiment of action against Republican excesses, and *they have themselves no definite policy capable of sustaining pretensions to power.* The more probable course appears to be that the moderate Republicans will free themselves from the disastrous leadership under which they have suffered, and, *in alliance with the best men now in office, and under the Presidency of some candidate, of practical wisdom, such as Gen. Grant,* will offer terms of reconstruction which may admit all the members of the nation to participation in its political life without risking the results of the great war.

The Relations of Canada and the United States.

From the London Times, Nov. 23.

States have perished like young men, in the fire of youth, in their prosperity, their self-confidence, their pride and their passion. The Canadian Confederation need not perish thus. The freer and less binding relations sometimes last the longest. Neighbors continue neighbors when love has expired, under the bonds of necessity and duty. Men of the world sometimes say, cynically perhaps, that on the whole they have got on best with those they neither loved nor hated. The example of Europe proves that great Powers do not necessarily absorb their weak neighbors *even when both their interests and their prejudices are concerned.* Spain has its Portugal, France its Belgium, and, in spite of its being the only condition of national greatness and political power, Germany is only now accomplishing her own union. *It may practically remain for centuries a matter of indifference to the United States whether they push their rule further north* so long as they have on that side a friendly, quiet and perfectly unambitious Power, under the best possible inducement to keep the peace. The outlying portion of their own population are their worst scandals and greatest anxieties. There is room for both "dominions." It will be long before American enterprise has exhausted the immense resources of its own more fertile soil and its own more genial climate, and finds itself driven across the border. Canadian life has no special attraction to the restless and go-ahead citizen. The differences that exist do not diminish, but rather grow, and while there are no material or political reasons for annexation, incompatibility increases, and a time may come when the Union will no more wish to absorb Canada than France would Germany. Thus far *the sense of superiority tells against the thought of annexation.* The Americans look down on the Canadians, and can hardly imagine themselves ever on the same level. Thus there is no antagonism fostered or mutual animosity. What this may grow into none can venture to say, but such a feeling, mutual perhaps, must increase, and is consistent with the most amicable relations. Climate itself will contribute to the growing differences of national character. When two neighbors draw into themselves, and attract to their respective centres, the one all the elements of the fiery South, and the other these of the icy North—when the one includes the tropics and the other the arctic regions, there must be continual divergence, proceeding till fusion be impossible, and *no union possible but that of material force.*

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Summary of the Official Blue Book.

The official Blue Book, containing the *exposé* of the affairs of the French Empire since the last session, was distributed Nov. 22 to the members of the Chambers. The following is a summary of its contents:

"The Government congratulates the country upon the execution of the Treaty of London relating to Luxemburg. This arrangement paves the way for the reconstruction of the European balance of power upon the only true basis for the maintenance of peace.

The revolutionary party in Italy perceived with uneasiness that the September Convention bore fruit in the settlement of sundry questions which improved the relations of Italy and the Holy See, and held forth the prospect of that task of gradual appeasement which time alone could render fertile.

So far back as January last we notified to the Italian Government that preparations were being made upon the Roman frontier, and at the period when the Rattazzi Ministry came into power we redoubled our warnings. We received positive assurances, but regret that we did not see preventive measures adopted against the avowed organizers of invasion. Military measures were taken upon the frontiers, but they were insufficient; and the Cabinet of Florence announced that it believed the entry of its troops into the Pontifical territory would be necessary in order to restore order. We were obliged to warn Italy that we should be instantly compelled to intervene."

The Blue Book then reviews the history of GARIBALDI's escape and his entrance into the Pontifical States, and continues thus:

"The dangers of anarchical attempts brought about in the meantime the advent to power of men distinguished for patriotism and firmness. They believed it necessary to occupy some points upon the extreme Roman frontier, but learning the flight of GARIBALDI they revoked, with laudable spontaneity, the orders it had been our duty highly to disapprove. The Emperor's Government has suspended the departure of a third division, and orders have even been issued to concentrate the expeditionary corps upon Civita Vecchia. As calm has been reëstablished in the Papal States, we are able to reckon upon the speedy return home of our troops. We have called the attention of the Powers to the situation of Italy and the Pontifical States."

Alluding to the embarrassments of Turkey, the Blue Book says:

"The engagements entered into by the Porte toward Europe, and the services we rendered in 1856, gave us the right to speak and to be listened to. We have not ceased to point out as the essential bases of the required reforms the definitive accession of all the subjects of the Empire to real equality, and their emancipation by the good organization of justice, of administration and education."

The Blue Book hopes that notable changes are upon the eve of being effected in Turkey in economical and administrative order. It admits that improvements have been carried out, and alludes to the good effect of the concessions the Porte was advised to make with regard to Roumania and Servia. The Blue-book adds:

"Our efforts have, unfortunately, not been crowned with as complete success in the negotiations as to Crete. In accord with the Cabinets of Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburgh and Florence we have asked that the populations should be consulted, but these suggestions have not been received. The resistance of the Cretans continuing, the four Courts presented a collective Note, which England did not decline to recommend semi-officially should be taken into consideration; but the Sultan, subordinating the measures advised to preliminary conditions, replied by a distinct refusal. In face of this attitude nothing remained but to release ourselves from responsibility, and to resume our liberty of appreciating the future. This was the object of the declaration presented by the four Powers at the close of October. We shall, however, do nothing to impede the efforts of Turkey, and we shall even hope she may succeed in restoring tranquillity to Crete by the course she has adopted."

The relations of France with the United States have resumed their accustomed cordial character.

ITALY AND ROME.

Meeting of Mazzinians at Lugano.

The *Pall-Mall Gazette* states that an important meeting of Italian Republicans, under the Presidency of MAZZINI, recently took place at Lugano. The proceedings began by a speech from the President, who compared the Italy of the present day with the France of 1830, MENABREA with POLIGNAC, and GARIBALDI with Gen. LAFAYETTE. It only depended on GARIBALDI, he said, to give the signal for the outbreak of a great Socialist movement in Europe, and he had only abstained from doing so on account of the great responsibility such a step would cast upon him. The Italian monarchy was now no more. It had been struck in the heart at Aspromonte, and it was buried at Mentana. He did not think Italy sympathized much with republicanism, but she had now no alternative but to accept it, as there was no sovereign dynasty which could replace that of VICTOR EMMANUEL. Several other speeches followed, after which it was resolved to hasten as much as possible the convocation of Parliament, and to prevail upon the republican deputies to resign their seats, unless the Government would bind itself to settle by a plebiscitum the question whether Rome is to be the capital of Italy. Other resolutions were also passed, in pursuance of which an insurrection was to be prepared in Sicily and Calabria, insurrectionary Committees to be organized in all the principal towns of the country, and their inhabitants persuaded to refuse to pay the taxes.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Hopes for the Safety of the African Explorer.

From the Pall-Mall Gazette, Nov. 23.

The hopes that Dr. LIVINGSTONE is yet alive will be strengthened by the following telegraphic dispatch which has been received from Col. STANTON, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, to Lord STANLEY, dated Cairo, Nov. 20, 1867; received Nov. 21: "A message has reached this agency from Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, dated the 28th of September, to the following effect: 'Reliable information has reached this of Dr. LIVINGSTONE having been seven months ago at Marunga, on his voyage to the northeast, passing to the west of Lake Tanganyika. Mr. CHURCHILL was about to proceed to the coast to obtain further information.'"

TORTOLA.

Official Account of the Much-Exaggerated Disaster.

The following is the dispatch, dated Oct. 31, addressed by Sir ARTHUR RUMBOLD, President of Tortola, to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, at the Colonial Office in London:

"A terrific hurricane burst over these islands yesterday. The storm lasted from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., but the greatest force was from 12 to 2. In that brief space of time two-thirds of the miserable tenements of the town were blown down; the jail is destroyed; the church, the hospital, pier, school-house, Wesleyan chapel and poorhouse are also destroyed, and my own dwelling unroofed and rendered uninhabitable.

The loss of life cannot as yet be correctly ascertained; I have, however, already been officially informed of above twelve deaths in the town—two at Peter's Island, two at West End; while I hear that a quantity of people are killed in other parts of the country, and scarcely a hut or habitation is left standing.

All was bright and verdant; the wither blast has passed over it, and not a fruit or other tree remains; the works of the few remaining estates are all totally destroyed.

It is impossible for any pen to convey an accurate account of the appalling misery. There is not £50 in the public chest, and the chief tax, the house tax of the year, is just falling due, and of course cannot be collected. If ever any calamity appealed to public sympathy, I am confident this will awaken it; and I trust your Grace will be able to point out some hope of relief, as we cannot levy any taxes from this impoverished community."

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

State Finances—Adoption of a Report and Amendment Offered by Mr. Van Cott.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1867.

The Convention has presented a busy scene to-day. About 100 members have been in attendance during the morning sessions, being the largest number that has been seen here since the adjournment in September. The article on Finance has been under consideration as a special order all day, and the debate has been animated and interesting, the speaking having generally been brief and to the point. Various propositions to amend the article as reported by the Committee have been made, and with one exception voted down. The exception is the following section offered by Mr. VAN COTT.

"Taxation on real and personal property shall be equal and uniform in this State. A sworn statement shall be delivered to the taxing officers by all persons and corporations who own, possess or hold such property, specifying the ownership, quantity and estimated value thereof: in which may also be specified the particulars of the indebtedness of the persons and corporations owning such property. The Legislature shall pass laws giving effect to the above provision, subject to such deductions, which shall be equal and uniform as to real and personal property, and to such exemptions as may be prescribed by law."

This section was adopted, so that the Convention has adopted the principle of requiring from persons subject to taxation sworn inventories of their property. If this feature should be preserved and the new Constitution adopted, it is thought that a vast amount of property which has hitherto escaped the inquisition of the Assessors, will be brought to light, and a very different aspect will be given to the question of finance and taxation in this State.

The financial article will undoubtedly occupy all the evening session and possibly a portion of to-morrow. The article on State Canals will come up next in order.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

The Constitutional Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning.

Several petitions were presented and referred.

Mr. BALLARD moved that the use of the Assembly Chamber be granted to GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The motion was adopted.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

The Convention then proceeded to the consideration of that portion of the report on the finances relating to assessment and taxation.

The following section was adopted by a vote of 78 to 10:

Taxation upon real estate and personal property in this State shall be equal and uniform, and upon all such property not exempt by law; and the Legislature shall require from every person, association or corporation in this State, a sworn statement of the taxable property and actual value thereof, both real and personal, owned by, in the possession of or under the control of such person, association or corporation.

Mr. BARTON moved to reconsider. Motion laid on the table.

Mr. OPDYKE moved to amend the above section as follows: After deducting therefrom any debts due, or to become due from such persons.

Mr. M. J. TOWNSEND moved to further amend by adding the following:

Where the amount of such debts and the persons, associations or corporations, to whom such debts respectfully are owing, shall bedisclosed by such return, and in such case the amount of such debts shall be assessed against the persons, associations or corporations to whom the same shall be owing, and the Legislature shall have power to pass all necessary laws for the collection of such tax.

By consent, Mr. OPDYKE was permitted to modify his amendment as follows:

The Legislature shall allow an abatement from the taxable property of the actual indebtedness of the person owning said property, but all laws authorizing such abatement shall apply to real and personal estate alike.

Mr. M. J. TOWNSEND'S amendment was lost.

Mr. VAN COTT offered the following substitute:

Taxation on real and personal property shall be equal and uniform in this State. A sworn statement shall be delivered to the taxing officers by all persons and corporations, who own, possess or hold such property, specifying the ownership, quality and estimated value thereof, and in which may also be specified the particulars of the indebtedness of the persons and corporations owning such property. The Legislature shall pass laws, giving effect to the above provision, subject to such deductions, which shall be equal and uniform as to real and personal property, and to such exemptions as may be prescribed by law.

Mr. HALE moved the following substitute for Mr. OPDYKE'S amendment: "After making such deductions for indebtedness as may be authorized by law."

A lengthy debate followed on the general questions of debate and taxation, after which Mr. HALE's substitute was lost.

The question was then taken on Mr. OPDYKE's amendment, and it was lost by a vote of 35 to 58.

Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS moved to amend Mr. VAN COTT's substitute by providing for the appointment of three State Assessors by the Governor and Senate, whose duty it shall be to equalize the assessments or valuation of the real estate in the respective counties, and to hear and determine appeals from the Boards of County Assessors, under such regulations as the Legislature shall from time to time prescribe; and further providing for a general system of assessment through the appointment of Deputies in the several counties.

The motion was lost.

Mr. BARTO moved to amend Mr. VAN COTT's amendment by adding the following:

And no property shall be exempt from taxation on the ground of the profession or calling of the owner thereof.

Motion lost by 47 to 47.

Mr. BICKFORD moved a reconsideration.

Motion laid on the table.

The question was then taken on the substitute offered by Mr. VAN COTT, and it was carried by 66 to 30.

Mr. SYLVESTER mveod to reconsider, and the motion was laid on the table.

Mr. BICKFORD moved to amend so that provision shall be made by law for the assessment, at its real value of all property in the State not *in transitu*, whether now exempted from taxation or not.

Motion lost.

Mr. BARTO offered the following as a new section:

The principal and interest of the General Fund Debt, and the Canal Debt, under the amendment of 1854, and the Floating Canal Debt, and all indebtedness hereafter created, shall be paid in coin.

This was lost.

Mr. BARTO moved to reconsider, and the motion was laid on the table.

Mr. ANDREWS moved an amendment providing for the extension of the time of the payment of the State Bounty Debt to eighteen years instead of nine years.

Adopted.

Mr. GOULD moved to add a new section providing for the appointment of a Commission of three persons to prepare a system of taxation which shall be just and equal, for the consideration of the Legislature.

Motion lost.

Several other amendments were offered and voted down, when the Convention took a recess until 7 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Mr. ALVORD moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment offered by Mr. CHURCH was adopted, prohibiting the giving the credit or the money of the State for any purpose whatever, except for charities, and in such cases the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House shall be required.

Mr. C. C. DWIGHT moved the previous question, and it was ordered.

The motion to reconsider was lost—35 to 56.

The article on finances was then adopted, and the report of the Committee on this subject was disposed of.

CANALS.

The report of the Committee on Canals was then taken up.

On motion of Mr. COCHRAN, the section creating the office of Auditor of the Canal Department was stricken out.

Mr. TAPPAN moved to amend so that the Superintendent of Public Works shall be elected by the people. Lost.

Mr. CHEESBORO moved to strike out the section creating a Superintendent of Public Works. Lost.

The article on Canals was adopted, and the report of the Committee on the subject disposed of.

The Convention then adjourned.

Report of the Second Auditor.

The annual report of Hon. E. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor, shows that the whole number of accounts settled within the past year was 68,364, embracing an expenditure of $240,895,086 55, under the following heads: Paymaster's Division, $183,041,476 09; Ordnance, Medical, Quartermasters', &c., Department, $23,050,181 18; Recruiting Division, $19,391,437 59; Pay and Bounty Division, $10,638,782 78; Indian Division, $4,273,208 91.

Up to the 1st of October, 59,000 inquiries had accumulated in the office. On that day 166,000 inquiries were sent in, and on the 16th of October 70,000 more. At the present rate of making replies it will require about two years to report back the information called for, but if the business of the office is not increased by future legislation, it is believed that these claims can be disposed of in the course of eighteen months. These are understood to be all the claims of this class which have been presented and not paid, and probably embracing very nearly all that can be made under the act of July 28, 1866.

The frequent frauds that have been attempted, and sometimes successfully, both by forgery and perjury, have compelled the most careful scrutiny of all claims presented in favor of soldiers or their heirs. Over $20,000 have been collected and turned into the Treasury during the past sixteen months, which had been fraudulently obtained from it, but owing to the time which had elapsed after the commission of the fraud before its discovery, it has not been practicable, in many of the cases, to sustain a criminal prosecution against the parties, when the evidence of guilt was most conclusive.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

Rejoicings of the Victors—The General Result—Violations of the Election Laws.

The result of the Charter election was duly celebrated yesterday by the Tammany General Committee. Their brass four-pounder appeared about noon in the City Hall Park, and one hundred rounds were fired. In the City generally there appeared to be a feeling of pleasure at the overwhelming defeat of FERNANDO WOOD. An immense sum of money changed hands on the result of the election, to the benefit, of course, of the backers of Mr. HOFFMAN and the disgust of the friends of Mr. WOOD. The few WOOD men who were to be found about town declared that WOOD had spent his money much more freely than HOFFMAN, and canvassed the City more thoroughly, and that his defeat was caused by his backers losing heart at the eleventh hour and forsaking him.

A large number of persons called at the Mayor's office to congratulate Mr. HOFFMAN on his election, but his Honor did not appear there during the day.

To the very full returns of the election published in the TIMES of yesterday we have nothing to add. The Police appear to have neglected to collect the full returns for School Trustees, but it is believed that the list published in the TIMES is correct.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen for 1868 will be constituted as follows:

First District—John Moore, Tam.
Second District—Thomas Coman, Tam.
Third District—Michael Norton, Tam.
Fourth District—Edward Cuddy, Tam.
Fifth District—Eugene Ward, Rep.
Sixth District—Hugh O'Brien, Tam.
Seventh District—William B. White, Rep.
Eighth District—Anthony Miller, Moz.
Ninth District—Don Alonzo Cushman, Rep.
Tenth District—Thomas Conner, Tam.
Eleventh District—John Hardy, Dem. Union.
Twelfth District—Frederick Repper, Moz.
Thirteenth District—James E. Coulter, McKeon.
Fourteenth District—Geo. McGrath, Dem. Union
Fifteenth District—James O'Brien, Tam.
Sixteenth District—Terence Farley, Tam.
Seventeenth District—John J. McQuade, Tam.
Republican, 3; Tammany, 9; Mozart, 2; Democratic Union, 2, McKeon, 1.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The newly-elected members of this Board, who are all Tammany nominees, will not be allowed to take their seats without an appeal to the Courts. Provided the Courts decide against them the Board will stand as at present, with the exception of Messrs. HARTMAN and FLYNN, who have both been elected to other positions.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

This Board for 1868 will be constituted as follows:

Dists.		Dists.	
1	James B. Dupignac, R.	5	Wm. E. Duryea, R.
	Owen Healey, T.		Wm. H. Neilson, T.
	Timothy Brennan, T.		Richard Warren, R.
2	Henry P. West, T.	6	Thomas J. Hall, T.
	Otto H. Coop, R.		Peter H. Jackson, T.
	Wilson Small, T.		Wm. H. Post, T.
3	Wm. H. Gray, T.	7	John Jasper, M.
	B. W. Merrill, T.		Richard L. Larrimore, T.
	Samuel B. H. Vance, R.		Horatio P. Allen, R.
4	Francis V. Ewring, T.		
	Samuel P. Patterson, R.		
	Theodore Tooker, T.		

Republicans, 6; Tammany, 14; Mozart, 1.

THE CITY CANVASS.

The Board of Aldermen meet at noon to-day to canvass the returns of the election.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, before Judge LEDWITH, yesterday, DANIEL DUCKS and BERNARD FARLEY, arrested in the Eighth Ward; JAMES MCGANN, arrested in the Sixteenth Ward; PATRICK KEEGAN and JOHN SMITH, arrested in the Twentieth Ward, were held in the sum of $300 each to answer the charge of illegal voting at the Charter election at the Court of Special Sessions.

GEO. KING was arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court, before Judge CONNOLLY, upon a charge of illegal voting in the First District of the Twenty-first Ward. He was committed without bail for trial at the Special Sessions; JAMES GRIFFEN, arrested for a similar offence in the Twelfth District of the Nineteenth Ward, was held in $300 to answer at the Special Sessions, but the prisoner managed to escape from Officer FERGUSON, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who had him in charge; FREDERICK EVANS and JOHN CLARK, *alias* Quinn, charged also with illegal voting in the Twenty-first Ward, were held for examination.

The following persons were arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday at the Tombs, and committed for trial on a charge of depositing illegal votes on Tuesday in the down-town wards: WILLIAM GRIFFITH, *alias* Patrick Stanley, PATRICK DEVITT, EDWARD DOUGHERTY, *alias* George W. Brown. All of these men gave fictitious residences at the polls.

Metropolitan Fire Department—The Citizens' Association and the Taxes.

At the regular meeting of the Fire Commissioners, yesterday, the following document was read by the Secretary:

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 813 BROADWAY, Dec. 3, 1867.

DEAR SIR: In view of our heavy taxes, and the depressed condition of business, which renders their payment a great hardship to many of our citizens, the Association is most anxious to reduce them for the year 1868, to the lowest possible point, consistent with the best interests of all classes of the community. With this object in view, the Association respectfully invites you, in behalf of the Metropolitan Fire Department, to appoint a committee to confer with the Association in relation to the sum the Board will require to raise by tax for the coming year. The Association, representing tax-payers who have to pay the taxes, feels it not inconsistent for it to solicit a conference of this description.

Very respectfully, yours,

PETER COOPER, Chairman.

To Hon. Alexander Shaler, President Metropolitan Fire Department.

The Committee on Finance of the Board was authorized to confer with the Citizens' Association.

A Committee was appointed to suggest, if practicable, such alterations of the apparatus as will enable the men to ride to fires.

Chief-Engineer KINGSLAND submitted his report of fires for the month of November, from which it is stated that the total number of alarms was 88, and of fires 77. Of these 72 were confined to one building, and 5 extended to others. Two vessels were slightly damaged, and one considerably. Of the buildings on fire, 1 was totally destroyed, and of stables, 6.

The customary expenses of the Department for the past month were approved by the Committee of Finance, and a resolution adopted instructing the Treasurer to pay the bills presented forthwith.

The attention of the Board was called to the sudden death of Mr. W. W. TINKLER, the bell-ringer of Essex Market, who was found dead at his post on the morning of Dec. 1. The deceased was 55 years of age.

The usual resignations and transfers for the month were reported, but none of them are of special importance.

Board of Education.

The Board met yesterday evening, President MCLEAN in the chair.

A communication was received from the Mayor nominating the following School Inspectors:

First District, Joseph Slevin; Second District, John Hecker; Third District, James Kelly; Fourth District, Andrew Mills; Fifth District, Jas. W. Gerard; Sixth District, John H. Anthon; Seventh District, Hosea B. Perkins.

All of these were confirmed by the Board.

A letter from Mr. E. B. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent, calling attention to the difficulty met by the Sanitary inspectors in enforcing the Board of Health order, upon the subject of vaccination, in the Public Schools, was referred to a Committee of Five.

A report from the Finance Committee, recommending a requisition upon the Comptroller for $289,348, the balance of the school fund for 1867, was adopted.

On motion, $1,091 84 was appropriated to cover sundry bills incurred by the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward in repairing Grammar School building No. 13, and $973 46 for expenses of refurnishing Primary School building No. 9 in the same Ward.

A communication was received from Drs. WHITING and CARNOCHAN, with reference to the subject of vaccination in the schools under the jurisdiction of the Board. The paper expressed apprehension on the part of these gentlemen that much of the vaccine matter now in general use is either worthless or impure, and that there is danger that the children of the public schools will suffer unless the Board of Education exercises a strict surveillance over the public officers who are deputized by the Board of Health to perform the work of vaccination. No other vaccine virus should be allowed to be used than that taken directly from the kine, which can be easily obtained at this season of the year. The subject was referred to a Committee of five for consideration.

The Board adjourned until the 18th inst.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Report of Commissioner Rollins.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1867.

SIR: The Internal Revenue laws as amended by the act of March, 1865, were in operation without substantial change during the entire fiscal year 1866. The tabular statements, therefore, which accompanied my last annual report, exhibited the revenue from different sources under a uniform taxation through the entire year. The amendments of July 13, 1866, and of March 2, 1867, very materially reduced the productive power of the law, adding largely to the free list and modifying the rates upon many objects of taxation. The definite and permanent effect which these and other changes have produced, cannot be stated because of the nature of some of them, and the little time which has elapsed since their adoption. I shall endeavor, however, in this the sixth annual report of this office, among other subjects, the discussion of which seem appropriate, to present as clearly as possible the results of the present law as compared with those which have preceded it, and, with recommendations of such changes as a careful observation of its operations suggest, will furnish an estimate of its probable productiveness for the current fiscal year. After the passage of the act of July 1, 1862, and until the suppression of the rebellion, the legislation of Congress relating to internal revenue was substantially for its increase. Since that time, however, the revenues from taxation have been regarded as in excess of the current expenditures of the Government and the judicious payment of its indebtedness, and recent acts have been for their reduction.

The statute of July 13, 1866, was intended to reduce the revenue about sixty-five million dollars per annum, and from the act of March last a further annual reduction of forty millions was expected. The receipts of the last fiscal year were, therefore, of course, less than those of the year preceding, while they were larger than were anticipated at the passage of the acts providing for the reduction.

AGGREGATE RECEIPTS.

The aggregate receipts of internal revenue, exclusive of the direct tax upon lands, and the duty upon the circulation and deposits of National Banks, were for the year

1865	$211,129,529 17
1866	310,906,984 17
1867	265,920,474 45

These amounts include drawback upon goods exported, and sums refunded as erroneously assessed and collected.

The amounts of drawback and sums refunded, were as follows:

	Drawback.	Amounts refunded.	
1865	$698,655 36	$422,734 36	
1866	798,886 73	514,844 43	
1867	1,864,621 68	706,581 89	

The increase of the amount of drawback for the past year was largely due to the increased exportation of cotton goods and of spirits of turpentine, and the presentation of claims on account of goods exported prior to June 30, 1864, which was made necessary by the statute of limitations barring their payment unless the same were presented prior to October, 1866. From the amount of drawback allowed up to this time during the present fiscal year, it is probable that the whole amount for the year will not much exceed one million dollars.

RECEIPTS FROM SEVERAL SPECIAL SOURCES.

Banks, Trust Companies and Savings Institutions.

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Dividends and additions to surplus	$3,987,209 65	$4,186,023 72	$3,774,975 32
Circulation	1,883,661 84	996,628 11	20,576 07
Deposits	2,043,841 61	1,390,626 81	1,355,389 98
Capital	9,3,397 98	374,074 11	476,867 73

The reduction of receipts from capital, circulation and deposits is due to the conversion of State banks into national institutions, paying taxes to the Treasurer of the United States.

Deposits of savings banks having no capital stock, have largely been relieved from taxation by the act of July 13, 1866.

RAILROADS.

	1865	1866	1867
Dividends and profits	$2,470,816 89	$2,295,894 45	3,379,362 19
Int. on bonds	947,663 01	1,255,916 96	
Gross receipts	5,917 233 51	7,614,448 13	4,128,255 24

The returns of the taxes upon dividends and interest on bonds were made to the office of the Commissioner until the act of July, 1866, took effect; since that time they have been made only to the assessors, and the tax has been paid to collectors. The monthly abstracts of the collectors have not given the amounts received from the two sources separately. The reduction of amount from gross receipts is due to the exemption of receipts for the transportation of property from tax after July, 1866:

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	1865	1866	1867
Dividends and additions to surplus	$764,658 38	$767,231 12	$563,473 93
Premiums and assessments	961,502 99	1,169,722 23	1,326,014 38

The rate of tax upon dividends of banks, railroads, and insurance companies has been five per cent. during the last three years; that upon premiums one and a half per cent.

GROSS RECEIPTS OF TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

1865	$215,080 82
1866	358,457 51
1867	239,594 93

After July, 1866, the tax was reduced from five to three per cent.

GROSS RECEIPTS OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.

1865	$529,275 89
1866	645,769 02
1867	558,359 28

The rate has remained unchanged during the three years.

REVENUE STAMPS.

1865	$11,162,392 14
1866	15,044,373 18
1867	16,094,718 00

The excess of the revenue of 1866 over that for 1865 was due to the use of stamps in that portion of the country prior to that time in rebellion. Since Aug. 1, 1866, affidavits, receipts for the delivery of property, appeals, confessions of judgments, writs, and other original processes, have been exempt from duty, while the tax upon bankers' and brokers' sales of stocks, bonds, &c., has been added to the stamp schedule.

Sales of beer stamps are not included in the receipts above given.

During the year the sum of $1,927,117 56 was received from the sale of one cent stamps, and $8,231,-247 27 for stamps from special dies for matches, perfumery, cosmetics, medicines and other proprietary articles.

LEGACIES AND SUCCESSIONS.

1865	$548,907 14
1866	1,168,765 59
1867	1,861,429 16

INCOME.

1865	$20 567,350 26
1866	6 ,894,13o 85
1867	57,040,040 67

Income, articles in schedule A, and special taxes, except wholesale dealers and wholesale dealers in liquor, are subject only to annual assessment. The income tax of the fiscal year 1865 was mainly from the income of the calendar year 1863, and that of 1866 from the calendar year 1864. By the statute of March last the annual assessment was changed from May to March, so that of the $57,040,640 collected in the fiscal year 1867, $9,773,858 were from the income of the calendar year 1866, and $47,266,782 from the year 1865. The entire tax collected from the income of 1865 was $48,101,467. The amount collected during the present fiscal year from the income of 1866 is $14,611,234, which, added to the $9,773,858 before collected, make thus far collected from the income of 1866 $24,385,-092. This sum is as large, I think, as was generally expected, for incomes were usually less than for the year preceding, and the increase of the exemption to $1,000, and the reduction of one-half in the rate upon incomes exceeding $5,000, were intended to decrease the receipts nearly $20,000,000.

The number of persons whose income tax on the annual list in 1867 is:

Twenty dollars or less	63,085
Over $20 and not over $50	42,047
Over $50 and not over $100	28,938
Over $100 and not over $500	54,778
Over $500	50,398
Total number	240,134

No reports of the number of persons assessed for income tax on the annual list of 1867, have been received from the following districts, viz.: First Arkansas, California, Second Indiana, Third Louisiana, First North Carolina, Third and Fourth Texas, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

The whole number of persons assessed on the annual list for 1866 was 460,170. The difference is attributable to the amount exempt from tax.

ARTICLES IN SCHEDULE A.

1865	$879,801 79
1866	1,692,791 63
1867	2,116,495 22

Carriages below the value of $300, yachts, and piano-fortes and other musical instruments were exempted by the act of July, 1866. The receipts during the year from assessments upon those articles, made prior to their exemption, were $1,005,152 11. The returns from watches in 1866 were $426,557 17; in 1867, $619,069 61. The change in the time of making the annual assessment heretofore described increased the amount of collections from this source during 1867. Of this amount, $1,807,187 were derived from the assessment of 1866, and $309,338 from that of 1867. Since July 1, $496,180 have been collected, making the receipts thus far from the last annual assessment $805,518.

SPECIAL TAXES.

1865	$12,598,691 25
1866	18,018,743 32
1867	18,103,615 69

What I have said in relation to the time of the assessment of income and schedule A applies as well to special taxes. Of the receipts for the last fiscal year, $12,516,461 were derived from the annual assessment of 1866, and the balance from that of 1867. The total receipts thus far from the assessment of 1867 are $11,830,969.

Wholesale dealers and wholesale dealers in liquor, until the act of July, 1866, paid their license taxes upon their probable sales for the year as determined by their sales of the year preceding. After the payment of $50 by wholesale dealers and $100 by wholesale dealers in liquor, their returns are now made and their taxes paid upon their monthly sales. This change in the law accounts for the apparent reduction of the aggregate receipts from special taxes. The difference, however, will be recovered during the current year, and will be reported as sales.

Prior to the act of July 13, 1866, brewers paid $50 for each license, and where their product was less than 500 barrels per year, $25. After that time the rates were doubled, as was the tax upon distillers of spirituous liquors.

Manufacturers of tobacco, snuff and cigars were by that act classed as tobacconists instead of manufacturers, and during the last year paid a special tax of $59,391 52.

The number of persons paying tax as peddlers during 1865 were 27,878; 1866, 43,196; 1867, 46,049.

RAW COTTON.

1865	$1,772,983 48
1866	18,478,654 90
1867	23,760,696 80

The tax was two cents per pound until Aug. 1, 1866, when it was increased to three cents, where it remained until September, 1867, when it was reduced to two and a half cents per pound. The receipts during 1866 represent cotton grown at different times which could not, by reason of the war, before that time reach the market. The receipts of 1867 substantially represent the product of that year, nearly 2,000,000 bales.

REFINED PETROLEUM AND COAL OIL.

1865	$3,047,212 77
1866	5,317,386 05
1867	4,904,761 71

Oil distilled from coal, asphaltum or shale paid fifteen cents per gallon until August, 1866; after that ten cents. Naptha and the lighter oils we have, at different times, been variously taxed, but all successively lower rates.

In 1864, 22,015,732 gallons of refined petroleum were brought to charge, and 671,945 gallons of refined coal oil; in 1865, 14,756,069 gallons of refined petroleum, and 63,922 gallons of refined coal oil; in 1866, 25,890,694 gallons of petroleum, and 928,380 gallons of coal oil; in 1867, 24,993,535 gallons of petroleum, and 768,925 gallons of coal oil.

The amount in bonded warehouse on the 30th of June, 1867, was in excess of that at the close of the preceding fiscal year; the amount exported during 1867 was nearly double that for 1866.

It is believed that the tax has not only been avoided in various ways through a defect in the law, but that the law itself has been frequently violated, with great loss to the revenue. The high rate of tax offers strong temptation both to refiners and officers.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND CHEROOTS.

1865	$3,087,421 51
1866	3,476,296 86
1867	3,661,984 39

For ten months of the year 1865 the receipts were from specific taxes, graduated by different values of the cigars. On March 3, 1865, a uniform rate of $10 per thousand was imposed. By the statute of July 13, 1866, the tax became partly specific and in part *ad valorem*, and by that of March last the tax of $5 per thousand was adopted, which was a very large reduction from the then existing duty.

CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO.

1865	$8 617,020 63
1866	12,339 921 93
1867	15,245,477 51

The tax upon smoking tobacco, except that made exclusively of stems, was increased in March, 1865, from 25 cents to 35 cents per pound. Fine-cut chewing plug in March, 1865, was increased from 35 to 40 cents per pound, where it still remains. The tax upon smoking tobacco, not sweetened, stemmed or manufactured, was reduced in 1865 to 15 cents per pound, 141,075,568 pounds of the manufactured article were exported in bond during the last fiscal year, while the amount in bonded warehouse was increased from 4,123,631 pounds, on the 1st of July, 1866, to 7,625,001 pounds on the 1st of July, 1867. The taxed production of tobacco in 1865 was 36,639,020 pounds; in 1866, 35,748,354 pounds, and in 1867, 46,636,581 pounds. The product of 1866 was largely reproduced by tobacco manufactured in the South before the war and during its progress, and after its close brought to Northern markets. Notwithstanding the heavy loss by fraud, the increase of the receipts has been quite satisfactory.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

1865	$3,837,181 06
1866	5,115,140 49
1867	5,819,345 49

The tax of $1 per barrel has been continued during the three years.

DISTILLED SPIRITS AND BRANDY.

	Distilled Spirits.	Brandy.
1865	15,886,701 06	12,005 33
1866	25,268,376 16	253,409 84
1867	22,286,264 31	848,145 03

For the first six months of the fiscal year 1865 the tax on distilled spirits was $1 50 per gallon; afterward $2. The tax on brandy has varied from fifty cents to $2.

The amount of spirits forfeited has been largely in excess of that during any year preceding, and probably equals the whole amount prior to June 30, 1866. The receipts from forfeited spirits are not included in the above.

The frauds connected with the production and removal of spirits are of very alarming extent and character, and will be considered more fully in another part of this report. The amount of spirits in bonded warehouse on the 1st of July, 1866, was 6,081,551 gallons; on the 1st of July, 1867, 17,887,272 gallons. The amount out of warehouse under transportation bonds on July 1, 1866, was 3,133,211 gallons, and on July 1, 1867, was 3,931,444 gallons. The amount of distilled spirits received into "class 3 warehouses," so called, for the manufacture of medicines, cosmetics, cordials, &c., for exportation, was 892,727 gallons. The amount exported in bond was 4,654,816 gallons. The amount upon which tax was paid was 14,148,132 gallons. From this it will appear that the amount of distilled spirits which was reported to revenue officers during the year 1867, and which are to be accounted for, is 32,299,629 gallons. The difference between this amount and the actual production measures the product which reached the market through fraud.

EXPENSE OF COLLECTING THE REVENUE.

It is one of the maxims of ADAM SMITH that "every tax ought to be so contrived as to take out and keep out of the pockets of the people as little as possible over and above what it brings into the treasury of the State." The reasonableness of this principle is self-evident, for it but states the fact that the object of revenue laws is the supply of the treasury rather than the employment and payment of its officers. The expense of collecting the internal revenue has always been a matter of interest to the public, who at the time of payment of taxes have not the present means of ascertaining their actual advantages to the Government. From the great extent of territory, and the almost numberless objects of taxation, it was variously estimated during the pendency of the first Internal Revenue Bill in the thirty-seventh Congress that the charges of collection would be from seven to twelve per cent., and it was freely argued that the expenses of collection could not reach the Treasury for less than fifteen or twenty per cent. of its amount. It is a cause of no small satisfaction, therefore, that the accounts of the department, as exhibited by the accounting officers of the Treasury, have shown the most moderate estimate to be largely in excess of the actual expenditures. The manner of adjustment and payment of expenses, as prescribed by law, has been variously changed from time to time, and I cannot well present comparative tables except for the years 1866 and 1867.

Expenses for 1866-67.

Compensation and expenses of	1866.	1867.
assessors and assistant assessors	$4,034,043 09	$3,849,913 82
Collectors' compensation and expenses	2,161.710 14	2,144,205 68
Superintendents of exports and drawbacks	16,714 00	15,434 71
Revenue agents	35,455 79	45,141 85
Special agents assigned to this office	17,276 82	39,912 00
Revenue inspectors	121,078 70	180,271 84
Special revenue commission	22,080 68	1,288 85
Officers and clerks of this bureau	277,672 71	296,969 75
Stamps and cotton tags	177,089 55	186,234 61
Other incidental expenses of this office	40,093 02	87,099 69
Commission on sale of stamps	798,536 04	835,536 22
Total	$7,689,700 46	$7,712,089 02

It is not claimed that these statements are absolutely accurate, because there are always more or less suspended contingent and outstanding claims, and in each year's accounts are amounts paid for expenses in years preceding. The indebtedness unpaid at the close of any year, however, is no considerable fraction of the sum which has been paid, and in amount is substantially the same every year.

The increase of cost for special agents and inspectors arises from their increased number; that for "officers and clerks of this bureau," from the twenty per cent. additional to salaries not above $3,500 per annum. The commissions on sale of stamps is larger than in 1866, because of the greater sale. Other incidental expenses of this office include rent, printing, express and telegraph charges, advertising, hydrometers, &c.

The inland revenue of Great Britain and Ireland is from very few sources, and the system of its collection the result of long and profitable experience, while the small extent of the territory of the kingdom is favorable to economy. The amount of receipts of revenue and the costs of its collection have changed so little during the last seven years that for comparison with our own it seems necessary to give them only for 1865 and 18 6, as presented in the tenth and last annual report of the Inland Commissioners:

YEARS.	Gross receipts.	Net receipts.	Rate per cent. on gross receipts.	Rate per cent. on net receipts.
	£	£	£ s. d	£ s. d
1865	£41,432,778	£40,249,361	3 11 4	3 13 5
1866	40,350,29	39,096,414	3 11 3	3 13 6

In calculating the percentage, the superannuations, compensations and other retired allowances are not included in the costs.

From the estimate submitted to the House of Commons, Feb. 13, 1867, and by it ordered to be printed, it appears that the amount asked for salaries and other expenses for payment in the year 1867, ending March 31, 1868, was £1,332,707, being an excess over that for the preceding year of £23,062.

The receipts of internal revenue of the United States from Sept. 1, 1862, to June 30, 1865, and for the fiscal years 1866 and 1867, and the ratio thereto of the expenses during the several periods, were as follows:

Receipts and expenses of assessing and collecting internal revenue from Sept. 1, 1862, to June 30, 1865; from July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866, and from July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867:

Gross collection.	Refunded.	Drawback.
$226,275,277 69	$561,204 73	$1,386,087 35
313,906,984 17	514,844 43	798,886 73
265,920,474 45	706,581 89	1,864,621 68

Net collections.	Expenses.	Per cent. on gross collections.	Per cent. on net collections.
$223,328,985 61	$10,288,550 91	3.16	3.16
309,593,273 01	7,637,639 10	2.47	2.49
263,349,361 28	7,712,089 02	2.90	2.93

The amount of drawbacks and of sums refunded constitutes the difference between the gross and the net collections.

From the above it will be seen that the ratio of costs to collections is very considerably less than in Great Britain.

The expenditures of the past year have not fallen with the reduction of the receipts, for the mere changing of the rate of taxation does not affect the costs of the assessment and collection, and the reduction of the amount of labor by the additions to the free list was nearly balanced by the allowance of rent to Assistant Assessors, and their subsequently increased compensation.

PROBABLE RECEIPTS FOR THE PRESENT FISCAL YEAR.

Experience has shown that the estimates of future revenues, even when made by those best qualified to make them, are liable to great inaccuracy. Changes in the law have been so frequent, and production by reason of the disturbed condition of the country so uneven, that no certain and absolute conclusion can be argued from the statistics of the past.

From a careful consideration of such data, however, as are in the possession of the office, an approximation to the aggregate collections for the year may be made.

I herewith present a tabular statement of the receipts during July, August, September and October, of the fiscal years 1865, 1866 and 1867 respectively, as appears from the certificates of deposit received at this office:

	1865.	1866.	1867.
July	$21,623,479 75	$27,079,103 38	$24,734,656 14
August	34,067,539 09	36,343,340 81	17,848,651 29
September	27,939,415 82	33,714,718 66	15,183,606 59
October	30,497,983 63	26,414,430 20	14,466,636 44

Of the amount collected during the four months of 1865, $52,948,561 44 were from incomes, and of that in 1866, $43,463,655 45, while of that in 1867, only $17,733,714 04 came from these sources.

I also submit the receipts from several important sources of revenue for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, as compared with those from like sources during the first quarter of the fiscal year 1867.

The returns from the Collectors are not fully received for the Fourth District of Texas is wanting for July, August and September. The Fifth North Carolina and First Arkansas are wanting for August. The Second Arkansas, Fifth North Caronna, Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania and Ninth Kentucky are not received for September.

	July, Aug't and Sept'ber, 1866.	July, Aug't and Sept'ber, 1867.
Bullion	$120 563 00	$117,759 62
Cigars	1,124,855 63	653,631 71
Cloth and all textile, knitted, or felted fabrics made of cotton	2,803,346 01	1,859,140 22
Cloth and all textile, knitted, or felted fabrics made of wool	1,854,269 63	850,314 13
Clothing, articles of, including boots and shoes	2,893,784 03	950,648 27
Cotton, raw	1,535,973 23	1,294,851 37
Fermented liquors	1,137,639 10	1,62..710 20
Gas	348,598 88	16,423 16
Iron	2,215,791 49	747,759 29
Leather	1,007,256 32	501,456 17
Oil, petroleum and coal refined	1,904,352 72	636,275 76
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches or grapes	9,181,515 39	3,577,599 45
Sugar, crude and refined	685,738 03	349,020 63
Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff	3,577,031 09	4,343,716 23
Turpentine, spirits of	181,485 47	153,567 47
Articles increased in value	79,773 66	15,,714 65
Collections from all other manufactures and productions	9,274,020 69	4,148,908 96
Gross receipts, canals, ferries, ships, barges, &c., and steamboats	54,787 19	134,271 14
Gross receipts, express companies	110,433 68	146,375 04
Gross receipts, insurance companies	278,180 97	293,019 11
Gross receipts, railroads, stage coaches, &c	1,783,875 14	844 611 69
Revenue stamps	3,036,472 17	3,12,,570 23
Sales, brokers, &c	7,126,321 69	984,072 50
Income	38,091,454 68	14,611,234 50
Special taxes	8,453,942 47	6,943,898 97
Legacies	556,817 20	310,397 20
Successions	159,599 68	290,100 68
Articles in schedule A	1,256,382 20	486,159 60
Bank circulation and deposits	140,655 59	518,519 04

The receipts during August, 1866, being for the assessments of July, were but slightly affected by the act of July of that year, which, as before stated, was intended to reduce the revenue about $65,000,000 per annum. Cigars are probably now taxed at about one-half the rates existing at that time.

The twenty per centum additional to the then existing rates of taxes imposed by the act of March 3, 1865, was removed by the act of July, 1866, and to that extent reduced the receipts from clothing and all textile, knitted, or felted fabrics made of cotton, as it did the receipts from other objects of taxation named in section ninety-four. This section includes most manufactured articles.

Fabrics of wool now pay two and a half per centum *ad valorem* instead of six per centum.

Clothing, or articles of dress not specially enumerated, were exempt after March 1, 1867. Boots and shoes were reduced from six to two per centum.

Since September, raw cotton has paid two and a half instead of three cents per pound.

The tax upon iron has been in various ways very much reduced.

Leather pays two and a half per centum instead of six.

Mineral oil and refined petroleum marking less than 36 deg. Baume's hydrometer, and that marking more than 70 deg., are now exempt.

The receipts from spirits have been reduced by fraud and by the large increase of the amount placed in bond, as elsewhere explained.

Sugars not above No. 12, Dutch Standard in color, produced from sugar cane, paid a tax of one cent per pound. Those above No. 12, and not above No. 18, paid one and a half cents. Those above No. 18, two cents per pound. Sugar from sorghum and imphee paid a tax of five per centum, and refined sugars two and a half per centum. To all these rates upon sugar, twenty per centum thereof was added in March, 1865. Sugars from sorghum and imphee are now exempt. Those from sugar cane pay one cent per pound, and refined sugars two per centum *ad valorem*.

The tax upon spirits of turpentine has been reduced from twenty-four cents to ten cents per gallon. The reduction of the "collections from all other manufactures and productions" arises from the reduced rates on many articles, and the very large addition to the free list.

The gross receipts of railroads for transportation of freight are no longer taxed.

Brokers' sales of merchandise now pay one-twentieth of one per centum instead of one-eighth, as heretofore.

The excess of receipts from stamps in 1866, over those of 1867, was due in a great measure to the use of stamps in the South upon instruments executed prior to the establishment of the collection districts, and upon which, by the statute of July, 1866, stamps were allowed to be placed prior to the 1st of January, 1867, and without penalty. An extension of such privilege would, it is believed, still further increase the receipts.

Sales of bullion and coin formerly paid one-tenth of one per centum, and stocks one-twentieth of one per centum. Such sales now pay five cents on every $100, and by the use of stamps upon the notes or memoranda of sale.

The reductions from income, and special taxes, and articles in schedule A, have been specially explained elsewhere.

From a careful study of the tables above, and a proper allowance for increased production as indicated for several years past, and a full confidence that the receipts from distilled spirits will be largely increased, I believe that the receipts for the present fiscal year will reach the sum of $225,000,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, the sum of $230,000,000.

OFFICERS.

The number of changes which have occurred during the last fiscal year in the *personnel* of the service exceeds that of any year preceding, and, so far as relates to Assessors and Collectors, can be conveniently presented in tabular form.

Number of changes in each office.	COLLECTOR. Number of districts in which changes occurred.	COLLECTOR. Number of persons discharging duties during the year.	ASSESSOR. Number of districts in which changes occurred.	ASSESSOR. Number of persons discharging duties during the year.
1	38	76	32	64
2	14	42	32	96
3	60	240	50	240
4	1	5	2	10
5	1	6	...	...
Total	114	369	116	379

Thus it will be seen that in 114 districts, 369 different persons served as Collectors, and in 116 districts, 370 persons discharged the duties of Assessor. The many changes in several of the districts arose from the rejection by the Senate of the nominees of the President.

The number of persons employed directly and indirectly in the collection of internal revenue is very large; but when the amount of receipts is considered, with their material sources, and the variety and extent of labor necessary for their assessment and collection, including returns, notices, records, correspondence, and all manner of details, I believe their number will not be found equal to that which would be required in the collection of a like revenue under the laws of the several States, as it certainly is not large in comparison with the civil list for like service abroad. The changes of officers have been many, and to these changes it is reasonable to ascribe large losses of revenue.

CIVIL SERVICE.

There is no question of higher personal interest to every faithful revenue officer, nor one of hardly greater importance to the public, than that which relates to the recovery of the revenue service from the reproach under which it has fallen. The failure to collect the tax upon distilled spirits, and the imperfect collections from several other objects of taxation, are attributable more to the frequent changes of officers, and to the inefficiency and corruption of many of them, than to any defect of the law. I write this in the advocacy and the defence of every worthy, honest officer, but I write it with shame. The legal evidence of its truth may never be found, but the moral evidence is patent to every thoughtful observer. The law can never be thoroughly enforced except in those districts where the officers, both principal and subordinate, in the Revenue and Judiciary Departments alike, are earnestly determined that it shall be, and where the will be combined and active hostility of all those against whom it is enforced shall be insufficient for the removal of any officer opposed to their plunderings. The dishonesty of an Assistant Assesor, or an Inspector, whose offences cannot be discovered, prejudices the efficiency and good standing of all his associate officers of every variety, and the community, ignorant of the exact nature and locality of the evil, ascribe to it undoubtedly a wider and more general existence than it really possesses. I honor more and more the officer who yields neither to temptation nor threats, and to him it is due, as it is due to the country, that the revenue service be rescued from this contact of purely political favor which for many years to large extent dictated the appointments in most departments of the Government, and that it be more thoroughly interwoven with the highest interests of the Treasury. Men should be appointed to place because they are needed and because they are qualified, not because they are out of employment, and are the supporters of a certain political party or person. They are not thus employed in banks, counting-rooms and factories. Every community has a right to expect and to require that the person intrusted with its important interests pertaining to the General Government shall have earned its confidence in their integrity and ability.

The evil is inherent in the manner of appointments, and lies deeper than the present supremacy of any political party. Assessors and collectors are appointed by the President with the confirmation of the Senate. Their subordinates, except Deputy Collectors, are appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and under the long-continued practice of the Department upon the recommendations of the Assessors and collectors of the districts where service is to be rendered. Political pressure, and combinations born of corrupt and corrupting purposes, too often remove and appoint Assessors and Collectors, and they in turn, while making recommendations for their inferior offices, are surrounded and overborne or deluded by politicians, or whisky operators disguised as such. Their tenure of office when secured, is uncertain and feeble, seeming to be strengthened rather by concessions to wrong than by exacting the rights of the Government. This is not so in any other civilized and important nation on the earth. They have all passed through our present experience, and it will be fortunate for us if we shall profit by their example.

It is not within the purpose and scope of an annual report to consider at length the civil service of other countries, and indeed it was so fully detailed in the report of the Joint Committee on Retrenchment during the last Congress, and the necessities of this country in this behalf so fully portrayed, that little more need be done by me, perhaps, than to invite the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury to the report itself with its accompanying papers, and to the sources of Mr. INGERSOLL, of Rhode Island, upon his introduction to the House of Representatives.

I have not examined the details of the Civil Service Bill of the last Congress with sufficient care, nor considered enough its general adaptation to the wants of other Departments, to authorize me to say that no better can be presented; but I do most thoroughly believe that some law of this general purpose of this bill, so far as it relates to internal revenue, is absolutely indispensable.

DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The propriety of imposing a large tax upon distilled spirits has never been seriously questioned in this country. In most cases where a tax upon an article greatly exceeds its cost, harm results to individuals or the public; but in this case, while the Treasury is certain of increased revenue, if the amount produced is brought to charge, the more the consumption is checked the more the social and moral condition of the people is improved.

PROBABLE ANNUAL CONSUMPTION.

The popular estimate of the production of domestic spirits is undoubtedly in excess of its actual amount. The Census Bureau reports 90,412,581 gallons for the year ending June 1, 1860, including that manufactured for export as well as for home consumption. From a comparison of similar reports of other productions with returns made to our local officers, I am inclined to believe this amount too large. There is oftentimes a wide difference between returns which may simply attest one's enterprise and financial ability, and those made as a basis of taxation.

The Special Revenue Commission made an exhaustive examination of this subject last year, prosecuting their inquiries through all avenues of information, and after making due allowance for the entire disuse of burning fluid and the employment of substitutes in varnish, whisky, medicine, and generally in manufactures and pharmacy, in concluding its report, says:

"After careful consideration of the facts above presented, and after conference with many of the principal dealers and manufacturers from all sections of the country, the Commission are of opinion that, with the maintenance of the present tax of two dollars per gallon, the quantity of distilled spirits which may be expected to be reduced and rendered subject to assessment for the immediate future will be from 42,000,000 to 45,000,000 of gallons."

In arriving at this conclusion in their report, the Commission does not refer to the amount of stock on hand; and it is quite impracticable to determine how much of the consumption imposed by the act of March 3, 1865, was removed by the act of July, 1866, and to that extent reduced the receipts from clothing and all textile, knitted, or felted fabrics made of cotton, as it did the receipts from other objects of taxation named in section ninety-four. This section includes most manufactured articles.

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The number of persons employed directly and indirectly in the collection of internal revenue is very large; but when the amount of receipts is considered, with their material sources, and the variety and extent of labor necessary for their assessment and collection, including returns, notices, records, correspondence, and all manner of details, I believe their number will not be found equal to that which would be required in the collection of a like revenue under the laws of the several States, as it certainly is not large in comparison with the civil list for like service abroad. The changes of officers have been many, and to these changes it is reasonable to ascribe large losses of revenue.

CIVIL SERVICE.

There is no question of higher personal interest to every faithful revenue officer, nor one of hardly greater importance to the public, than that which relates to the recovery of the revenue service from the reproach under which it has fallen. The failure to collect the tax upon distilled spirits, and the imperfect collections from several other objects of taxation, are attributable more to the frequent changes of officers, and to the inefficiency and corruption of many of them, than to any defect of the law. I write this in the advocacy and the defence of every worthy, honest officer, but I write it with shame. The legal evidence of its truth may never be found, but the moral evidence is patent to every thoughtful observer. The law can never be thoroughly enforced except in those districts where the officers, both principal and subordinate, in the Revenue and Judiciary Departments alike, are earnestly determined that it shall be, and where the will be combined and active hostility of all those against whom it is enforced shall be insufficient for the removal of any officer opposed to their plunderings. The dishonesty of an Assistant Assesor, or an Inspector, whose offences cannot be discovered, prejudices the efficiency and good standing of all his associate officers of every variety, and the community, ignorant of the exact nature and locality of the evil, ascribe to it undoubtedly a wider and more general existence than it really possesses. I honor more and more the officer who yields neither to temptation nor threats, and to him it is due, as it is due to the country, that the revenue service be rescued from this contact of purely political favor which for many years to large extent dictated the appointments in most departments of the Government, and that it be more thoroughly interwoven with the highest interests of the Treasury. Men should be appointed to place because they are needed and because they are qualified, not because they are out of employment, and are the supporters of a certain political party or person. They are not thus employed in banks, counting-rooms and factories. Every community has a right to expect and to require that the person intrusted with its important interests pertaining to the General Government shall have earned its confidence in their integrity and ability.

The evil is inherent in the manner of appointments, and lies deeper than the present supremacy of any political party. Assessors and coll

account of robberies by armed forces have been acted on. Twenty-four of these, amounting to $6,064 05, have been allowed, and four, amounting to $383 27, have been disallowed.

CONTRACTS.

There were in the service of the Department on the 30th June, 1867, 6,376 contractors for the transportation of the mails.

On mail routes in operation there were 7,743; aggregate length, 203,245 miles; aggregate annual transportation, 78,982,789 miles; aggregate annual cost, $9,336,286; including the compensation of postal railway clerks, route agents, local agents, mail messengers, mail-route messengers, and baggage-masters in charge of mails, viz.: $1,020,871, the aggregate annual cost was $10,357,157. This service was divided as follows, viz.:

Railroad routes—Length, 34,015 miles; annual transportation, 32,437,900 miles; annual cost, $3,812,600—about 11.75 cents per mile.

Steamboat routes—Length, 15,094 miles; annual transportation, 3,210,740 miles; annual cost, $472,206—about 14.7 cents per mile.

Celerity, certainty and security routes—Length, 153,136 miles; annual transportation, 43,334,149 miles; annual cost, $5,051,480—about 11.65 cents per mile.

The length of routes was increased over the preceding year 22,824 miles; the annual transportation, 7,144,875 miles; and cost, $1,705,812; to which add increased cost for railway postal clerks, route, local and other agents, $241,161, makes an aggregate of $1,946,973.

LEGISLATIVE CONTRACTS.

SAN FRANCISCO TO PORTLAND, BY SEA.

By a joint resolution of Congress, approved Feb. 18, 1867, the Postmaster-General was "authorized to employ ocean mail service between San Francisco, California, and Portland, Oregon, not less than three times a month, in continuation of the service from New-York *via* Panama to San Francisco; provided that the cost of said service shall not exceed $25,000 per annum." The resolution further directed that bids for the service be invited by advertisement in newspapers published at San Francisco, California, and Portland, Oregon. In compliance with the provisions of this enactment, an advertisement was prepared under date of Feb. 25, 1867, and inserted in the newspapers directed, and also in one printed in New-York, inviting proposals for service from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1870. But one bid was received, that of the California, Oregon and Mexican Steamship Company, at $25,000 per annum, which was accepted June 6, 1867, and contracts have since been executed.

OVERLAND AND TERRITORIAL MAILS.

During the Spring and Summer months the complaints as to the manner in which the service was being performed, and the great delay in the arrival of mail from the East at Denver and Salt Lake, were more numerous and pressing than at any time since the present route has been in operation. It was charged that the Indian troubles, complained of by the contractor and given by his agents as an excuse for non-performance of service, were a pretence, and that there was no reason why the mails should not be conveyed regularly and within schedule time. The official reports, however, of Gen. SHERMAN and other officers of the army, referred by the Secretary of War to this Department, proved conclusively that the most serious troubles did exist on the plains, and that there was no safety for either passengers or mails except under ample military escort, which could not be furnished daily. A special agent of the Department, lately sent over the route for the express purpose of reporting as to the manner in which the service had been performed during the Summer, and also as to its present condition, has, under date of Nov. 4, 1867, made his report, which is accompanied by the affidavit of the Postmasters at the principal offices on the route, and also by the statements of several officers commanding military stations on the line. From papers submitted by the contractor to the inspection division, it would appear that from April 1 to Aug. 15, 1867, the Indians robbed him of three hundred and fifty head of stock; burned twelve of his stage stations, with large amounts of grain and hay, destroyed three coaches and express wagons, severely wounded several of his passengers, and killed outright thirteen of his most reliable employes.

The Santa Fe route, although more fortunate than the overland, was also besieged by Indians during the greater part of the Summer. Several of the stations were robbed of their stock, which, of course, seriously delayed the transportation of mail matter. At this date, however, the route is working well, and the registers show that the service is being performed even within the lately shortened schedule time, which gives great satisfaction to the residents of the entire Territory.

A daily mail having been ordered on the route from Salt Lake to the Dalles, Washington Territory, letters and papers from the East for northern Oregon and Washington are distributed so as to be forwarded by that line.

The importance of a mail over the old Southern overland route from El Paso, Texas, by Tucson and Yuma, to Los Angeles, being urged upon the Department, route 17,408, originally let from Mesilla to Tucson, was extended, at *pro rata* pay, to Los Angeles, and the number of trips increased to three per week. This has proved a source of great benefit to persons living on the line of the route, who had been for five years cut off from any more direct communication with California than by sending their letters by stage fifteen hundred miles to Saint Joseph, to be again transmitted two thousand miles by the same conveyance to San Francisco.

With the view of affording more direct mail communication between Chicago, Saint Paul, and other important points, and the Territories of Montana, Idaho and Washington, route No 13,811, from Fort Abercrombie to Helena, was advertised for the Spring letting of 1867, and duly awarded to contract, for a three-times-a-week service, to the lowest bidders. By this route, it was claimed, six hundred miles in distance would be saved between Chicago and Helena, as compared with the more indirect one *via* Salt Lake City. Unfortunately, however, both for the communities interested and the contractors, the Indian hostilities have been so fierce and unrelenting on nearly the whole line, with not even an attempt at military protection, that what little mail matter was trusted to it has been conveyed by ponies, traveling over some portions of the route only at night; and, therefore, instead of shortening the time between the points named, it has been more than doubled. The service, as now performed on the route, is of no value to the Department, and, unless a marked improvement shall take place by Spring, it will be discontinued.

POST-ROUTE MAPS.

These maps, the general outline of which was suggested by and inaugurated under the administration of Postmaster-General BLAIR, are intended to embrace a systematic exhibit of the postal service of the United States, on a plan adapted to keep up with the periodical changes and gradual improvement of the service. It is needless to do more than refer to the advantages of this graphic mode of representation, for a general view of mail connections, over the vast extent of our national domain, and the great number of post-offices and routes to be shown, with the tedious reference to books of entry. Owing to the requisite amount of detail, such maps can only be compiled in successive groups of States.

FINES AND TEDUCTIONS.

The amount of fines imposed and deductions made from the pay of contractors, for failures and other delinquencies during the year, was $188,839 46, and the amount remitted for the same period was $42,931 79, leaving the net amount of fines and deductions $145,907 97.

THROUGH MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW-ORLEANS.

The through mails between Washington and New-Orleans are carried over the Orange and Alexandria Railroad between Washington and Lynchburgh, Va.; the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad between Lynchburgh and Bristol, Tenn.; the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad between Bristol and Knoxville, Tenn.; the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad between Knoxville and Chattanooga, Tenn.; the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad between Chattanooga and Stevenson, Ala.; the Memphis and Charleston Railroad between Stevenson and Grand Junction, Tenn.; the Mississippi Central Railroad between Grand Junction and Canton, Miss.; and the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad between Canton and New Orleans. This is called the Southwestern route. It is all rail, and its aggregate length is 1,280 miles. The Atlantic route, *via* Richmond, Va.; Wilmington, N. C.; Kingsville, S. C.; Augusta and Atlanta, Ga., and Montgomery and Mobile, Ala., is twenty miles shorter, the aggregate distance thereby between Washington and New-Orleans being 1,260 miles; but on that route there are 230 miles of steamboat service, between Washington and Game Point, (Aquia Creek,) 56 miles, and between Mobile and the lake terminus of the Pontchartrain Railroad, 174 miles.

Compared with the records kept before the rebellion, as condensed in the report of the Postmaster-General for the year 1860, (page 23,) the service on the Southwestern route exhibits a marked improvement, both with regard to speed and regularity, the average time in each direction being reduced about twenty-two hours, and the proportion of trips performed in schedule time being increased from about one-half the whole number then to nearly five-sevenths now, reckoning the schedule time at three and a half days until the 15th of June, and at three and a fourth days after that date, going south, and at three and a half days for the whole period going north.

RAILWAY POSTAL SERVICE.

There are now in operation in the United States eighteen railway postal routes, extending in the aggregate over 4,435 miles upon 879 miles of which twice daily service is performed, making a total equal to 5,314 miles of railway postal service daily each way. There are employed in this service 160 men as head clerks and clerks, at a cost of $187,900 per annum. It would require to perform this same service by route agents, in the ordinary way, 86 men, at salaries of $1,080 per annum, the compensation now allowed to route agents on first-class routes, making the cost $92,880 per annum. Thus:

160 postal clerks cost	$187,900
86 route agents would cost	92,880
Increased cost of postal clerks over route ag'ts.	$95,020

But, in making this statement, it is proper to state that the reduction of clerical force in distributing and other large Post-offices incident to the introduction of the railway postal service should be taken into consideration. It is impossible to give the exact number of clerks saved to those offices; but it is certain that in the force of the Chicago, Cairo, St. Joseph, Buffalo, Washington, Richmond, Memphis, and Chattanooga offices, an aggregate reduction of thirty men has been made; and it is fair to assume that, without the railway postal service, these same offices, instead of decreasing, would have increased their force by the addition of at least thirty. The saving may therefore be set down at sixty men, at an average compensation of $1,000 per annum each, say $60,000 per annum, thus reducing the balance against the railway postal service, as at present in operation and organized, to about $35,000 per annum.

The reduction of labor in the New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore offices must, of course, be as much in proportion as the reduction of labor in the offices first mentioned; but, leaving out New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and assuming that the railway postal service on these 5,000 miles is costing $35,000 per annum, or an average of $7 per mile over the ordinary or old route-agent service, the fact that twelve, twenty-four and often forty-eight hours are saved in the transmission of all the mails passing over these 5,000 miles would seem sufficient to justify the increased expenditure.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SERVICE.

At the date of the last annual report, Junction City, Kansas, 139 miles west of Wyandotte, and 418 miles west of St. Louis, Missouri, was the furthest point to which a continuous railroad line from the eastern cities toward the Pacific was completed, a gap existing, east of Omaha City, Nebraska, in the line from Chicago to Kearney. This gap has since been filled up by the completion of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad to Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the eastern side of the Missouri River, opposite Omaha, and the Union Pacific Railroad (the Platte route) has been extended beyond Kearney 329 miles to Cheyenne, at the base of the Rocky Mountains, 519 miles west of Omaha, and 1,013 miles west of Chicago, Illinois. The Junction City or Smoky Hill route, (Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern division,) has also been extended 153 miles to Hays City, making the length of the railroad route west of St. Louis 571 miles. The mails are carried daily on these routes west from Wyandotte and Omaha, and on the Pacific side the mails are conveyed twice daily between Sacramento and Cisco, a distance of 94 miles, under contract with the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The lines are thus extending east and west to meet each other; the average progress on the Platte route the past year, Sundays excepted, exceeding one mile per day. A continuation of the work with like energy will verify the promise of the railroad companies by the year 1870 to span the continent.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

STATISTICS.

The aggregate amount of postage upon the correspondence exchanged with foreign countries was $2,441,242 52, an increase of $152,023 22 over the previous year. Of this amount $1,969,605 55 accrued on the correspondence exchanged in the mails with Great Britain, France, Prussia, Bremen, Hamburg and Belgium; $348,303 88 on correspondence exchanged with the British North American provinces, and $123,333 09 on mails transmitted to and from the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, the Sandwich Islands, Japan and China. The United States portion of the postage on correspondence exchanged with Great Britain and the continent of Europe amounted to $871,223 45; with the British North American provinces, $196,848 13; and with the West Indies, &c., $123,333 09, making the total United States postages on foreign mails $1,191,404 67.

The number of letters exchanged with foreign countries (exclusive of the British North American Provinces) was 10,298,234, of which 5,312,401 were sent from, and 4,985,833 received in the United States. Of this number 9,442,111 were exchanged with European countries, an increase of 877,264 as compared with the previous year. The estimated number exchanged with the British Provinces was 2,806,000, making a total of over 13,100,000 letters exchanged in the mails with foreign countries.

The number of newspapers sent to foreign countries (exclusive of the British North American Provinces) was 2,956,599, and the number received 1,871,710, making a total of 4,828,482. Of this number 4,418,482 were exchanged with European countries. As no postage accounts are kept with the British Provinces, the number of newspapers exchanged between the United States and these Provinces cannot be stated, even approximately, although it is known to have been large.

The Transatlantic steamship lines employed in the service of foreign Governments conveyed mails, the postage on which amounted to $1,091,189 55, and those employed in the same service by this Department conveyed mails, the postage on which amounted to $878,416.

The cost of the Transatlantic mail steamship service employed by this Department, under the provisions of the law allowing sea and inland postages to American and sea postages only to foreign steamships was $551,338 01. The amount paid for the transportation of mails to and from the West Indies, &c., by steamers receiving different rates of compensation limited to the postages, was $60,711 77, and the amount paid for sea and isthmus conveyance of mails to and from Central and South America, *via* Panama, was $22,956 79; making a total expenditure for ocean transportation of $635,006 57, exclusive of the payments made to the Brazil and China lines, receiving subsidies for mail service under special acts of Congress.

BALANCE DUE FOREIGN POST DEPARTMENTS.

The excess of postage collections in the United States on the correspondence exchanged with Great Britain and countries on the Continent of Europe was $564,757 13, and the balance against the United States on adjustment of the international postage accounts with those countries amounted to $357,223 77. Additional particulars of the results of the foreign mail service, which is increasing rapidly in extent and importance are embraced in the Appendix, and also in the report of the Auditor, appended hereto.

NEW POSTAL CONVENTIONS WITH EUROPE.

Liberal postal conventions, with general uniformity of principles and details, have been concluded with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, Switzerland, the Netherlands, the North German Union and Italy, securing important reductions of postage, and introducing other valuable improvements in our postal intercourse with those countries. Negotiations are also in progress with the French Post Department for a similar arrangement, which it is hoped may terminate with like success.

The leading features of the Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, which goes into full effect on the 1st of January, 1868, are:

1. A reduction of the international letter rate from twenty-four to twelve cents.

2. The standard weight for letters one-half ounce in the United Kingdom, or fifteen grammes in the United States, with uniform progression from that basis, one additional rate for each additional weight or fraction of it.

3. Prepayment of letters optional, but unpaid letters to be subject to a fine on delivery.

4. Prepayment of all other postal packets compulsory in the mailing country, at rates to be established by each department, within a prescribed minimum for book packets and samples, and the receiving country to deliver free of charge.

5. The postage collected in each country upon international correspondence, written or printed, to be equally divided, on the principle that every letter receives an answer, and the labors of each office are substantially equal. But each country to collect for its own use the fines imposed on unpaid letters which it receives from the other.

6. The transit charge for letters in closed mails, one-half the interior rate in each country, viz.: one and a half cents for the United States, and one-half of a penny for Great Britain, to be computed by the ounce, or thirty grammes on letters, and by the pound or kilogramme on other mails.

7. Each country to make its own arrangements for the dispatch of mails to the other by well appointed ships, and to pay for the transportation of the mails which it dispatches.

8. The free transfer of extra territorial mails in the seaports of the two countries.

The conventions concluded with Belgium, the Netherlands, the North German Union, Italy, and Switzerland, respectively, contain substantially the same principles and provisions as the convention with the United Kingdom, with such slight modifications as were necessary to meet the peculiarities of the postal system of each country.

The single rate for letters between the United States and Belgium, by closed mails through England, is reduced from twenty-seven to fifteen cents; between the United States and Prussia, embracing all the States now included within the North German Union, the single letter rate is reduced from thirty to fifteen cents; and the same rate of fifteen cents has been established to the Netherlands, Italy, and to Switzerland, respectively, by closed mails through England, thus securing a uniform rate of letter postage to each of these countries.

The conventions with Belgium and the North German Union also establish a reduced international rate of ten cents for letters transmitted by regular lines of mail steamships plying directly between any port of the United States and any port of the north of Europe.

The principle of free transit for correspondence transmitted in closed mails is adopted in the conventions with the Netherlands and Italy, and in each of the other conventions very low transit charges are established.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH HONG KONG, CHINA.

A postal convention, with simple provisions avoiding postage accounts, has also been concluded with the Colonial Government of Hong Kong, China, a copy of which is annexed. As the colonial Post-office at Hong Kong exercises exclusive control of all mails received at and dispatched from that port, a convention, regulating an exchange of correspondence with that office, became essential in connection with the United States mail steamship service between San Francisco and Hong Kong. The arrangements made with the Hong Kong office embrace correspondence originating in the United States, and addressed to Hong Kong or to the dependent Chinese ports with which Hong Kong maintains postal relations, including Canton, Amoy, Swatow, Foochow; and *vice versa* of correspondence originating in Hong Kong or the dependent Chinese ports and addressed to the United States. Prepayment is compulsory. Each office retains the postage which it collects at the established rates on the correspondence which it forwards to the other, and the receiving office delivers free of charge.

A corresponding arrangement has been proposed by this Department to the British Post-office with respect to the correspondence originating in the United States and addressed to the ports in India, regularly served with mails by British contract packets from Hong Kong and *vice versa*.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS TO BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

The arrangement, between the United States and Canada for the mutual exchange of registered letters has been extended to registered letters exchanged with New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island, respectively.

MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The mail steamship service between the United States and China, authorized by the act of Congress approved Feb. 17, 1865, was commenced on the 1st of January, 1867, by the departure of the steamship *Colorado* from San Francisco with the mails for Japan and China, and two additional round trips have been performed between San Francisco, Yokohama, and Hong Kong, by that steamer, departing from San Francisco on the 3d of April and 4th of July, and delivering return mails at that port on 15th June and 15th September, respectively.

The *Great Republic* and *China*, built expressly for this service, have been placed upon the line. The *Great Republic* has just completed her first round voyage, begun at San Francisco Sept. 3, 1867, and ended Nov. 19, 1867, and the *China* entered on her first voyage from San Francisco on the 14th of October, 1867. The contractors expect to have the *Japan*, the third steamship building for the line, ready for service about the 1st of July, 1868, and the fourth steamship, not yet named, but now on the stocks in a state of forwardness, will likewise be ready for service in January, 1869. They are unable at present to indicate the time of commencing the full monthly service required by the contract.

A supplemental contract was executed on the 20th of March, 1867, a copy of which is annexed, for the conveyance of the United States mails without additional charge, in lieu of the Honolulu service released, by a branch line of steamers between Yokohama, or other port in Japan used by the main line, and the port of Shanghae, in China, making continuous regular monthly trips between said ports in connection with the main line, both on the outward and homeward voyages, according to the terms and conditions of the second section of the act of Congress approved Feb. 18, 1867; the branch service to be put into operation in connection with the steamship leaving San Francisco on the 3d of July, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong, and her return.

In April last the contractors applied for permission to perform the mail service between Yokohama and Hong Kong by a monthly branch line of first-class American side-wheel steamships, in regular connection with the main line, under the stipulations of the contract, similar to those authorized by the Act of Feb. 18, 1867, for the branch service between Yokohama and Shanghae, representing that it might become necessary, in order to perform the China mail service with the fullest efficiency, to terminate the voyage of the large ships required by the contract at Yokohama, and to employ one or more branch steamers of a like class and description, but less in size only, to do the service between Yokohama and Hong Kong. After full consideration and consultation with the Attorney-General upon the question of authority, who was of opinion that the modification of service desired was within the spirit of the law of Feb. 17, 1865, considered in connection with the amendatory Act of Feb. 18, 1867, the permission asked was granted by the Department, until Congress shall have legislated further in relation to this service. The steamer *New-York* was dispatched on 3d of August for Hong Hong and Yokohama, *via* Cape of Good Hope, to be ready to perform the branch service between those ports, should it be found best to do it in this way, under the permission granted by the Department.

The Company have also been authorized to change the Japan port of calling from Yokohama to Osaka, and to carry the transfer into immediate effect if their President, who has gone to Japan and China for the purpose of inspecting and perfecting the service in that quarter, should consider it desirable to make that change in order to increase the efficiency of the mail service, and benefit all interests connected with the establishment of the line.

MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE TO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The contract for the mail steamship service between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, authorized by act of March 2, 1867, was awarded to "The California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company," whose bid for the required service at the sum of $75,000 for the performance of twelve round trips per annum, between the port of San Francisco and the port of Honolulu, was the only one received under the advertisement inviting proposals for the service. A contract was executed by the Company on the 30th July, 1867, a copy of which is annexed. The service was commenced on the 15th October, 1867.

MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO BRAZIL.

The United States mail steamship service between New-York and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been performed without interruption and with reasonable regularity, considering the great length of the route and the delays encountered at some of the intermediate ports, particularly the port of Para, at the mouth of the Amazon, the entrance to which is difficult and dangerous. Para was not originally embraced in this route, but was made an additional port of call to accommodate the Government of Brazil, which insisted, in its acceptance of the proposals of the contractors, that the steamer should touch at that port both on the outward and homeward trips, thereby prolonging the voyages to and from Rio de Janeiro about two days, as well as increasing the expense of the service to the United States $30,000 per annum. As the time occupied in calling at Para would be of great value to the respective Governments in expediting the transmission of the mails between the terminal ports, and securing important connections at St. Thomas with the inter-colonial mail packets, it is my purpose to urge the Brazilian Government to assent to such a modification of the service as will relieve the through steamers from calling at that port.

FREE DELIVERY.

The free delivery of letters by carriers has been in operation during the past year in forty-seven of the principal cities. The number of carriers employed was 943, at an aggregate compensation of $699,934 34.

This mode of delivery continues to grow in public favor, as is shown by the increase of postages on local matter, the reduction of the number of post-office boxes, and the large decrease of advertised letters in several of the cities where the system has been more efficiently conducted. Experience, so far, justifies the belief that it will supercede the present system of box delivery, increase correspondence, especially in large cities, and not only pay its expenses, but yield a revenue to the Department.

The postage on local matter in New-York amounted to $171,401, the total expenses $151,329 92, showing an excess of $20,071 08 local postage over total expenses.

DEAD LETTERS.

The number of letters consigned to the Dead-letter office during the past fiscal year was 3,619,062 dead domestic letters, partly estimated; 443,786 unmailable letters, chiefly held for non-payment of postage; 179,466 dead letters mailed in foreign countries, and 64,194 letters mailed in the United States, and returned as "dead" from the foreign countries to which they were originally addressed; making a total from all sources of 4,306,508—a decrease of 892,097 letters from the same total as estimated for the previous year.

The estimated aggregates of letters consigned to the local offices for delivery are 438,846,607 for 1866, and 462,279,719 for 1867, the proportions of dead letters to these aggregates being about one per cent. for 1866 and four-fifths of one per cent. for 1867; a gain of one-fifth of one per cent., which is also one-fifth of the proportion for 1866. On the supposition that the ratio of 1866 was also that of 1867, the letter correspondence of the latter year would have produced 4,669,024 dead letters, an excess of 870,496 over the actual returns.

These results show the presence and effects of agencies operating in 1867 which were not operating in 1866. Unmistakably, these agencies are "request envelopes," introduced into more general use during the past fiscal year, and bearing directly upon dead letter returns. It is estimated that fully fifty millions were used during the year, the Department supplying about one-third of that number, as before stated.

POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

The whole number of money-order post-offices now in operation is 1,224, of which 458 have been established since the date of the last annual report. This increase has occurred mainly in the Western and Southern States, where the facilities of the system for the transmission of money appear at present to be most needed.

The number of orders issued during the year was 474,496, of the aggregate value of		$9,229,327 73
The number paid was 461,876, of the value of	$8,977,874 71	
To which is to be added the amount of orders repaid to purchasers	93,366 02	—9,071,240 73
Excess of issues over payments		$158,086 89

During the previous fiscal year, ending June 30, 1866, the total amount of orders issued was $3,977,259 28, and of orders paid and repaid, $3,903,890 22.

A comparison of these amounts with the corresponding transactions of the last fiscal year, as above exhibited, will show that during the latter period the money-order business has been more than doubled.

The receipts and expenditures for the last fiscal year, as adjusted and stated by the Auditor, were as follows, viz.:

RECEIPTS.

Fees on money-orders issued	$70,888 57
Premium received on exchange	1 00
Total	$70,889 57

EXPENDITURES.

Commissions to Postmasters	$19,835 03	
Clerk hire	20,048 28	
Remittances lost in the mails	3,562 00	
Incidental expenses for stationery and fixtures	1,183 65	—$44,628 96
Excess of receipts over expenditures		$26,260 61

Being the gross amount of revenue derived from the transaction of the money-order business. It is proper to state that the cost of the blanks used by Postmasters, which are furnished by the Department of Public Printing, is not included in the foregoing statement of expenditures.

In the last annual report submitted by this Department it was recommended that certain modifications with a view to greater efficiency and simplicity, should be made in the law establishing and regulating the money-order system. The proposed changes were embodied in a bill which passed the Senate at its last session, but failed from lack of time and the pressure of legislative business to receive the consideration of the House of Representatives. I beg leave therefore to renew these recommendations, which were stated in detail in that report, together with the reasons which would render their adoption expedient.

To forge or counterfeit a money order is made a penal offence by the act of May 17, 1864. But one instance of this kind has happened since the establishment of the system. A late Postmaster abstracted, in June last, 52 blank money orders, specially prepared and numbered, from the book which he delivered to his successor, filled them up in the usual manner, so that they appeared to have been duly issued on several Postmasters for small sums, and forged upon each the signature of the Postmaster. Payment of 29 of these forged orders, to the aggregate amount of $1,322, was obtained on presentation. The fraud was speedily detected, and the guilty person was recently convicted of the crime of forgery at the United States Court at Cleveland, Ohio, and duly sentenced to three years' imprisonment and hard labor, and to pay a fine of $500.

By existing law a Postmaster at a money-order office is not authorized to issue an order payable by himself. Hence money-order offices cannot at present be established at the stations or sub-post-offices in the large cities, although in some instances these stations furnish ordinary postal facilities to a larger population in their vicinity than that of many considerable towns. It is evident that the convenience of residents within the delivery of such stations would be sensibly promoted if they were allowed to purchase and receive payment of money orders at these stations, instead of being compelled, as now, to resort for such facilities to the central post-office of the city. The latter would moreover be relieved, to some extent, of a great and constantly increasing pressure of applicants for the purchase and payment of orders. It would also prove useful in the sparsely settled States, where the county town usually has a money-order office, through which, under the proposed modification, small debts could readily be paid in any part of the county by means of money orders issued and payable at the post-office in the county town, which is habitually visited by residents of the county.

I would therefore recommend that the law be so far modified as to permit a Postmaster to issue orders payable at his own office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The subject of connecting the telegraphic system of the country with the postal service has attracted public attention, and it received, to some extent, the consideration of my predecessor. It has recently transpired that the telegraphic system of Great Britain has been put in charge of the British Post-office Department. It is a matter of very great importance, and its propriety and practicability ought to be thoroughly investigated by Congress. The most efficient mode of examination of the subject, in my judgment, would be the appointment of a special commission to inquire into the working of the new arrangement in Great Britain, and into its feasibility in the United States, and report to Congress for such action as may be wisely taken.

I am compelled again to call attention to the gross frauds perpetrated upon the Department by violations of the franking privilege, in almost all parts of the country. The *fac simile* franks of different members of Congress are freely used to circulate obscene books and papers, lottery circulars, business cards, &c., and to cover all kinds of business and domestic correspondence of persons not authorized by law to frank mailable matter. Unless something is done speedily by Congress to check this serious mischief, the annual appropriation to cover the transmission of free matter will have to be increased from seven hundred thousand dollars to at least one million of dollars. To avoid the continuance of this serious abuse in the use of the names of members of Congress without their knowledge or consent, I again urge that the law be so changed as to require the written signature of the person exercising the franking privilege upon the matter franked, and, to relieve the heads of departments and bureaus of great labor, that a franking clerk be authorized by law for each department of the Government, with the authority to frank all matter pertaining to the department for which he is so appointed.

The commercial enterprises of the people of the United States are carried on to a very large extent by the use of foreign ships. The ocean mail service also is performed to a very great extent by foreign ships. The commercial and postal interests of the country ought to be made aids to each other. We are too dependent upon the enterprises of other peoples in the transaction of our business. Some encouragement ought to be given in some way to our own ship-builders, and citizens engaged in ocean commerce, to build ships, and buy ships, our own ships to be used in our own business. It is to be hoped that Congress will relieve labor and ship-building materials of taxes and impositions, so that our own ships may be built in our own waters, to bear our commerce and carry our mails. As long as subsidies are paid by other Governments to aid in establishing and maintaining lines of ocean steamers to and from European ports, giving them the command of the carrying trade, with comparatively little competition, it is due to the citizens of the United States that like aid should be furnished to American enterprise. This can, in my judgment, be very properly and profitably done by subsidies to lines of steamers already established, or to be established, as a consideration for carrying the ocean mails. Respectfully submitted.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

INFORMER'S SHARE—REGULATION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The United States vs. *Twelve Barrels of Paraffine Oil.*—This was a question as to the amount of the informer's share of the proceeds of the property forfeited.

BENEDICT, J.—The question presented by this motion is whether the regulation issued by the Secretary of the Treasury on Sept. 2, 1867, charging informers with a proportionate share of the costs of proceedings instituted upon their information, is of any validity; the informer contending that the power to issue regulations upon the subject was exhausted upon the issue of the regulation of Aug. 4, 1866, to which the regulation in question is supplementary. Upon this question I confess to some doubt; but have concluded to sustain the validity of the supplementary regulation. I cannot do so, however, without feeling it my duty to call attention to the fact that the effect of the regulation in question is to render nugatory (in cases involving small amounts) the act of Congress which makes provision for compensation to informers. Under this regulation there is no compensation to an informer, as to a small illicit still, or as to such small lots of distilled spirits or of oil as are usually found being illegally transported through the streets, inasmuch as the expenses of seizure and sale, with the expense of storage and advertising, all made necessary by statute to perfect the forfeiture, will absorb a great portion of the proceeds of the property. But this class of small cases is of great importance in the enforcement of the Revenue Law, and in no other class is the need of the services of a voluntary informer so absolute. The effect of the supplementary regulation is therefore to give practical immunity to a very considerable class of violators of the law, by removing all inducement to inform against them, and this without effecting any considerable saving of expense to the Government. Unless such was the intention of the Secretary, which I cannot suppose, the defect in this regulation should be remedied. So long as it stands in must be complied with, and accordingly the distribution in this case must be according to its terms.

DISTILLER HAS TEN DAYS TO PAY TAX.

The United States vs. *Thomas T. Shea.*—This was a motion in arrest of judgment. The defendant was indicted under the 23d section of the Internal Revenue Act of 1866, for carrying on the business of a distiller without having paid his special tax. The evidence showed that he was distilling on the 29th of December, 1866, and had not then paid his special tax. He had in November given due notice of his intention to distill, and had given a proper bond and otherwise complied with section 24 of the act. His special tax had been assessed against him by the Assessor, and returned to the Collector in the monthly list for December, which list was first in the Collector's hands on Dec. 20. The jury having found the accused guilty, the question of law, whether he was liable till after ten days from that date, was raised by this motion.

Held by the Court—That sections 20, 28 and 73, as amended in the act of 1866, taken together, must be held to import that a distiller is not in default for mere nonpayment of his special tax till ten days after the receipt by the Collector of the assessment list in which the tax is inserted, and that be cannot be held to have been guilty of the offence created in the 23d section unless it appears that he carried on the business after he was in default for nonpayment.

Motion granted and prisoner discharged.

For the United States, Mr. Tracy; for the defendant, Mr. Hollis.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE TRADESMEN'S BANK CASE.

Commissioner OSBORN yesterday rendered the following decision in the case of the Government *vs.* James Arnold, the alleged defaulting teller of the Tradesmen's National Bank:

Having considered the evidence in this case on the authority of Rex *vs.* Hall, R. and Ry., 463, and Rex *vs.* Grove, 7 Car. 7 p. 635, I am of the opinion that the accused is guilty of embezzlement under the fifty-fifth section of the act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1863. The facts derived from the testimony show that on the 12th day of August, in the afternoon of that day, after the accused, as Receiving Teller, had made up his cash, there was left over a number of deposit slips of dealers, representing some $34,000, which were entered to the credit of the customers on the following day, which the bank officers claim under the rules and instructions of the bank should have been entered on the day of receipt. Likewise the evidence shows that on the 17th day of June last a large number of credits received were withheld until the 18th, when they were entered on the books of the bank to the credit of the depositors. On the morning of the 13th of August the defendant was suspended from duty as Receiving Teller, and called by the President into his room, and asked if his cash was short, when the accused replied, "Yes, about $34,000." No evidence being offered by the defence to explain or account for this deficit, other than the testimony of witnesses connected with other banks, which tended in some degree to establish a custom of receiving deposits, on some occasions in the hurry and pressure of business, and which were held over till the following day before entry. But, without detailing the facts and circumstances which, in the main, are similar to those in the case of Rex *vs.* Grove, (7 Car. & P., 635,) where the majority of the Judges decided in the affirmative on the reserved question whether a simple deficiency in accounts under the circumstances was enough to constitute embezzlement, where there was no proof as to how it arose.

I have concluded to hold the accused (Arnold) on the charge contained in the warrant, and leave the further prosecution of the matter with the law officer of this district, to be presented to the Grand Jury for their consideration.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 4.

Before Judge Van Vorst.

SEDUCTION AND BREACH OF PROMISE.

Louisa Welde vs. *Isaac Lowenbein.*—This was an application for an order of arrest against the defendant, a furniture dealer in Hudson-street, who is charged by the plaintiff with a breach of promise of marriage aggravated by seduction. Plaintiff is a German girl, about 25 years of age, and at the time of the alleged offence, lived as a domestic in the house of the defendant's brother. An action has been commenced, and the damages are laid at $10,000. The Court took the affidavits and granted the order of arrest, holding the defendant to bail in the sum of $1,000.

S. Whitehorn for plaintiff.

ANOTHER BREACH OF PROMISE.

Ellen O'Keefe vs. *Luke Green.*—This was an application similar to the preceding. The plaintiff in this case alleges that the defendant induced her to come to this country from Ireland under a promise to marry her as soon as she arrived, and that he now refuses to fulfill his promise, and is about to flee to California. The Court granted an order of arrest, putting the bail at $1,000.

S. H. Stuart, Jr., for plaintiff.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 4.

By Judge Ingraham.

Blish *vs.* Gannon; motion granted. Brewer et al. *vs.* Baum; motion granted for the third Friday of December. Schafer, &c., *vs.* John Doe; order resettled. Goodwin et al. *vs.* Barstow, &c.; motion granted and order as presented by defendant is adopted. Esther R. Pincus *vs.* Lazarus Pincus; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; plaintiff to have the custody of the children. Boyd *vs.* Clarke; allowance of $200 granted. Wicks *vs.* Sheriburn; motion granted with $10 costs. Wilson *vs.* Knox; motion granted. Dresser *vs.* Ripley: motion granted. Ellis et al. *vs.* Lewis; motion granted. Ewart et al. *vs.* Ketscham; motion granted. The People ex rel Henry H. Garnet *vs.* The Trustees of Shiloh Presbyterian Church; motion for *mandamus* denied without costs. Sparks *vs.* Stephens; motion granted with $10 costs, &c. The People ex rel. Sperling *vs.* John Kelley, &c.; the order as made is to be entered. Pollock, &c., *vs.* Lowenstein et al.; motion granted; the sureties must execute a new bond correcting the error in the former bond, and give three days' notice of justification for Monday, Dec. 9, at 10 A. M.; cost of motion, $10, to abide the event. Hyer, Jr., *vs.* Hyer et al.; memoranda for counsel. Sarah E. Fuller *vs.* Robert H. Fuller; report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; the custody of the child is awarded to the plaintiff. Brown *vs.* N. S. Rubber Company; motion granted. Helen Conin *vs.* Adolph Gertz; bail reduced to $100. Templeton *vs.* Harrington et al.; motion granted. Corlies *vs.* Leavitt et al.; motion to set aside the order granted. Mary Frances Reardon *vs.* John J. Reardon; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Smith et al. *vs.* Sinsheimer et al.; motion granted. J. Bamburger et al. *vs.* Peter Tremain; motion granted. W. J. McConnel *vs.* The Same; motion granted. Bernard Burr *vs.* A. Appee; motion granted for third Friday of December. Peck et al. *vs.* M. A. Bell; motion granted for second Friday of December. Knapp et al. *vs.* McWilliams; motion granted. Burger et al. *vs.* Chas. Devlin et al.; motion denied, $15 costs to abide the event. Keyler *vs.* the Same; motion granted, $10 costs to abide the event. Hubbard *vs.* Hoppock et al.; motion granted for third Friday of December. Einstein et al. *vs.* Figel et al.; motion granted. Frost *vs.* The American Glass Silvering Company; motion granted and reference ordered. Colton et al. *vs.* Lane et al.; motion granted with stay till February Term; plaintiff may give notice for January. Lippman *vs.* Hart et al.; motion granted in part, &c. Rorke *vs.* Wagstaff et al.; motion granted, costs to abide the event. Claflin, &c., *vs.* The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island; the plaintiff should have allowance now of $500, provided the other is not included in the judgment, otherwise $250. Lippman *vs.* Hart; motion granted, requiring the defendant to amend his answer by stating what instructions were violated, or by striking out the portion which avers any such instructions; no costs.

By Judge Leonard.

George C. Collins et al. *vs.* George Roberts et al.; motion granted as to defendant Roberts, on payment of costs of entering judgment, and $10 motion, with leave to plaintiffs to discontinue as to Roberts, without costs. Leopold Wise et al. *vs.* Mayer Ryttenberg et al.; motion granted on payment of $10 costs. M. Thompson, &c., *vs.* James Wilson et al.; motion granted without prejudice to any motion on part of defendant to put in a new answer; costs to abide the event. W. H. Hoppock *vs.* Meyer Goldenson et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 4.

By Judge Brady.

Kelly *vs.* Sackett; judgment ordered for defendants. See opinion. McDonald *vs.* Francis; judgment for plaintiffs. See opinion. Wickham *vs.* Ricker; motion for new trial denied. Buddensink *vs.* Boyd; motion denied with $10 costs to abide event.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Roberts *vs.* Levi; plaintiff may maintain action on the covenants against incumbrances in defendant's deed to Ann B. Phinney; referred to N. Jarvis, Jr., to ascertain and report damages. See opinion. Hulson *vs.* Walter; motion to dissolve injunction granted; extra allowance of $100 to defendants. See opinion.

BROOKLYN UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

On the opening of this Court Tuesday, Duffy, found guilty a few days previously of illicit distillation of whisky at his private residence, was brought up to receive sentence. He was, however, remanded, a motion having been made and obtained by his counsel for a new trial.

AN OIL REFINERY FORFEITED.

United States vs. *Seven Barrels of Distilled Oil and Other Property.*—The refinery seized in this instance was that of Seely & Co., corner of Leonard and Richardson streets. The seizure took place last July, on the charge of misrepresentation in the books, which showed that a lesser quantity of refined oil had been made than corresponded with the quantity of crude oil purchased, and this deficiency, or rather omission of entry on the books, amounted to about thirty thousand gallons of refined oil. A claim was entered by Mr. S. Clawson, who had a mortgage on the property for $3,500. Clawson had sold the place to Seeley & Co. on the first of September, 1866, and received in part payment the mortgage for $3,500. No claim was made for the present by the owners, but the counsel for the claimants said he would take exceptions if the Court directed the jury to find in favor of the Government. The Court did so direct the jury, and the question then arose as to whether a mortgage on property could be forfeited by a person having control of that property. The argument on that matter is set down for to-day.

BROOKLYN COURT OF SESSIONS.

Before Judge Dikeman, Justices Hoyt and Voorhies.

THE MOREHOUSE MALPRACTICE CASE.

An application made yesterday morning by M. S. Wills to admit to bail Mrs. Knappier, one of the defendants in this case, was granted.

SENTENCE RICHLY DESERVED.

James Kennedy, aged about 25, was indicted for having criminally assaulted an interesting little girl, named Watson, only 6 years old. The prosecutor's father is a hotel-keeper at Flatbush, and the prisoner was in his employment as hostler. In August last the foul offence was committed by Kennedy. Very shortly afterward the child grew so unwell that a doctor was sent for, and an examination having been made by him the cause of her illness was discovered. The jury found the prisoner guilty. He was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 4, 1867.

$77,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s. C.		100 Canton Co.	45¼
'62	108	100 do	45½
50,000 do	107⅞	100 Boston W. P.	17⅞
2,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C.		100 do	17¾
'64 ...... Small	106	100 Adams Ex	83¾
2,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s,		400 do	84
R. '67 new	104	100 do b10	84
50,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C.		300 do	83⅞
'65	105¾	100 do ..... 2d call	83½
2,000 do	105½	100 U.S. Ex. Co	84
1,500 U. S. 5-20s. C. '67		50 do	83¾
new iss.	104⅝	100 do	84¾
10,000 do	107⅞	125 Mer. U. Ex	42
5,000 do	107⅜	65 do	41¾
1,500 U.S. 5s. 10-40s. C.	101⅜	500 do	42¼
3,000 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s.		25 do ..... 2d call	41¾
2d Ser.	104⅜	800 Erie R.	71¾
1,000 do 3d series	104⅞	500 do b30	72
1,000 do	104⅝	200 do	71⅞
5,000 Tenn. 6s. new	62½	410 Erie R. Pf	80
5,000 do	62⅜	100 do	80⅜
1,000 Virginia 6s ... x-c	45	450 do	80½
500 do	46	400 Reading R.	96
12,000 Mo. St. 6s.	95⅞	1000 do	96⅛
2,000 do ..... 2d call	96	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	81
5,000 Tenn 6s. ex-c	63¾	400 do	81⅛
2,000 do	64	1 Ill. Cen	135
1,000 Erie 2d M. '79	102½	600 do ..... 2d call	134⅛
2,000 Har. 1st M	100⅝	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	83½
5,000 Chi. & N. W. Con.		20 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	93
Con. Bds	82	5 Chi. & N. W. R.	61
1,000 G. Wt. R. 2d M	71¼	50 do	62
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	105	300 do	62¼
8,000 O. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	93½	200 do	62⅛
10,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st	87	500 Chic. & N. W. P.	67½
3,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st	77½	50 do	67⅝
10 Continental Bank	104	100 do ..... 2d call	67⅝
10 Bk. of Comm'th	108	100 do	67⅜
11 Bk. of Commerce	116½	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	102½
8 Cent. National	104	200 do	102⅜
10 do	103⅞	28 do	103
6 Fourth N. Bank	106½	22 Chic. & R. I. R.	96½
34 do	106¼	100 do	96⅛
5 Shoe & L. Bank	112	50 do ..... 2d call	96¼
15 Am. Ex. Bk	113	100 do	96
20 Am. Ex. Co	82⅝	100 do	96½
200 West. Union T.	33	15 Second-av. R.	50
1150 do ..... 2d call	33¼	25 N. J. Cen. R.	118
450 Pacific Mail	127½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	61¾
30 do	127⅝	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	97⅝
150 do	127¾	40 do	98
100 do .. 2d call. s60	127	100 do	97¾
100 do	127½	100 do ..... 2d call	97⅝
200 Atlantic Mail	118	500 Ohio & Miss. R.	26½
100 do	118⅛	300 Lehigh Val. R. .. b60	101⅛
1350 N. Y. Cen. R	114¾	30 Del., L. & W. Scrip.	112

SECOND BOARD.

$28,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s., C.		50 Am. Ex	82⅝
'62	107⅜	50 U. S. Ex. Co	83
74,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s., C.		200 N. Y. Cen	114½
'64	104¾	5 do	114
19,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s. R.		16 Erie R.	71
'65. N. Issue	104½	300 do	71⅜
14,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s, C.		400 Erie R. Pf	80½
'65	105½	300 Reading R.	95⅞
25,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s,		300 M. S. & N. I. R. .. b10	81
2d series	104¾	500 do	81
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x.c.	63¾	200 Tol., W. & W.	39
10,000 do	64	100 Ill. Cen. R.	134⅞
7,000 Tenn. St. 6s. new.	62⅝	200 do	135
16,000 Missouri 6s	96	100 Chi. & N. W. R.	61⅞
300 Cum. Coal Pr	27	400 Chic. & N. W. Pf	67⅜
200 West U. Tel	33⅝	600 Cleve. & Tol. R.	103
300 do b30	33¾	200 do	102¾
100 do	33⅝	300 Chic. & R. I.	96⅛
500 Pacific Mail	127⅜	100 do	96
200 do b30	127¾	100 Mil. & St. Paul. Pf.	61⅞
100 do s60	127½	200 P., F. W. & C.	97¾
500 Adams Ex. Co	83	30 do	98
170 Mer. U. Ex	40¾	100 Chic. & Alt	121⅝
80 do	41⅛	100 do	122
25 do	40¼		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Canton Co	45	100 Mil. & St. P. b3	42
100 Pac. Mail	127⅝	400 Clev. & Pitts.	83¾
100 do	127¾	100 Chic., R. I. & P.	96
400 Erie Railroad	71⅝	100 Ill. Central R.	134½
500 do	71¾	500 Chic. & N. W. R.	60
300 do b5	71¾	400 do	60⅛
1800 do b3	71¾	200 do	60¼
100 N. Y. Cen	114⅝	800 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	67⅝
500 Reading R. b3	96⅛	200 do	67½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Amer. Ex	83	200 Reading R. b10	96
200 Adams Ex. Co	83	100 M. & St. P.	42
400 do	83¼	100 do b3	42
100 Quick. Min. Co	16⅛	100 do	41⅞
200 Pacific M.	127½	50 do	42
50 do	127½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	61¾
40 do	127	100 do	62
100 do s10	127½	100 P., F. W. & Chi	97⅝
600 West. U. Tel	33⅜	100 Ohio & Miss R.	26¼
300 N. Y. Cent	114½	100 Mich. S. & N. I.	80¾
100 do b3	114⅝	100 Ill. Cen. b3	134½
100 do b3	114½	200 Cleve. & Pitts	83⅝
200 do	114⅜	200 Cleve. & Tol	102¾
100 Erie Pf	80¾	100 C., R. I. & P. b10	96¼
100 do	80⅝	100 Chi. & N. W. R.	61⅜
100 do	80⅛	100 do	61⅛
100 do b15	80⅝	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf	67¼
1800 Erie R.	71⅜		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 American Gold	137	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	114⅜
100 Adams Express	83¼	100 Erie Pf	80½
100 do	83¼	300 Mil. & St. Paul	41⅝
20 Amer. Ex	82⅝	300 Mil. & St. P. R. Pf.	61¾
100 U. S. Ex	83	100 do s10	61⅝
200 Mer. U. Ex	40⅜	200 M. S. & N. I. b3	81
60 do	40½	300 do b10	81
20 Wells-Fargo Ex	56	200 do	80⅞
100 Pacific Mail	127½	100 do b15	81
50 At. Mail	118¼	100 do s3	80⅞
800 West. U. Tel	33¼	200 Clev. & Pitts. .. b15	83½
200 do b30	33⅛	200 Chic. R. I. & P.	96
500 do b3	33⅜	1200 Chi. & N. W. R.	61⅜
300 Erie R.	71⅝	400 Chic. & N. W. P. b3	67⅛
1200 do	71½	200 do b3	67⅛
200 do b10	71⅝	100 do s30	67
100 do b3	71⅝	100 do b10	67⅛
100 do s10	71½	100 do b5	67⅛

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4—P. M.

The financial feeling in Wall-street is in the direction of improvement since yesterday. Money works steadily at 7 ₰ cent., and the supply to the Stock Exchange Brokers and to the great dealers in the Public Funds appears to be on the increase. The same ease, however, does not extend to the mercantile interests of the City. The recent failures, though not numerous, have unsettled confidence, and the daily rumors and unwarranted gossip about other houses, who have neither failed nor are likely to fail, have aggravated the mischief and brought the business of the Discount Brokers, except in very prime short-date paper, almost to a stand.

A report prevailed in certain quarters to-day that the Secretary of the Treasury had stopped his $4,000,000 per month contraction of Greenbacks for the present. It is believed that the Public Debt Statement of Dec. 2, to appear in a day or two, will confirm this report.

The Foreign Exchanges were again firm to-day for the Bremen-Southampton steamer sailing to-morrow. The standard rates on London, 60 days' sight, are called 109½@109¾ ₰ cent. The story of the Russian remittance of $7,200,000 is of course exploded by the President's Message. This appropriation is yet to be voted by Congress, but when voted the Money (in Gold) will probably be placed at the disposal of the Russian Minister in Washington, and it is possible that a considerable portion of it will remain on this side in payment of Russian Government contracts for American locomotives and other objects. The slight reaction this morning in London in United States 5-20s, contributed to the firmness in Exchange as well as to the stiffness in the Gold Room, which, opening with sales at 137½, advanced to 137⅞ ₰ cent. Later in the day, on the defeat of Impeachment in Congress, the sales returned to 137@137⅛ ₰ cent. The Public Funds, on the other hand, were dull for the 1862s and 1865s, May and November, and receded ⅛@¼ ₰ cent. on the former.

The Railway market maintained the improvement of last night, and on New-York Central, Erie and some of the Western Roads made a further advance. The Northwest Common Stock sold at one time up to 62½ ₰ cent., making the rise since the upward movement, under the direction, as it is understood on the Exchange, of Mr. HENRY KEEP, fairly set in at 45@47 ₰ cent., 17½@15 ₰ cent. The total amount of this Stock is 130,000 shares. It had been confidently stated up to this week, by the bearish interest, that comparatively speaking there were few or no *short* contracts in it, on low figures, not over 12,000 or 15,000 shares, and that some of these had been closed up. A very different impression prevailed to-day because of the anxiety to buy the cash Stock at rapidly advancing figures. The preferred Stock of the Company was firm, but not so active. The Michigan Southern advanced to 81@81½ ₰ cent., Illinois Central to 135 ₰ cent., Erie to 81½@81¾, and New-York Central to 114½@114⅝ ₰ cent. On the Miscellaneous list, Pacific Mail was again active, 127⅛@127⅝ ₰ cent., and a further considerable business was done in the Express Shares, new and old. One of our neighbors, this morning, is singularly out of the way in reference to this Express movement. There has been *no* consolidation of the new Company with the old lines. The new (Merchant's Union) has a capital of $20,000,000, upon which $7,000,000 has been paid up, in place of $3,500,000. Our own impression was stated the other day to be that the old Companies were quietly buying the Stock of the new, as high as 120 ₰ cent., or $42 the share for $35 paid up, to control the annual election, which comes off in a few weeks. This may or may not be the right interpretation of the advance. We only know that it seems to be justified by the simultaneous advance in all the old Stocks, and also by certain overtures for a mutually remunerative tariff of rates of business and a satisfactory interchange of freights where the lines cross or connect, geographically, with each other. And this sort of arrangement, we believe, has been entertained and agreed to by both parties. The Western Union Telegraph was in better demand and higher than yesterday. It is understood that the Company have made a final and very satisfactory settlement with the Russian Government for their Russian Extension of 1866, for which they have no direct use since the success of the double line of Atlantic Cable. The settlement was made some days ago with Baron STOECKL, the Russian Minister at Washington, but of the terms and amount of Money to be received we are not advised beyond the general fact that these are entirely satisfactory and esteemed liberal by the Western Union Company. The State Bonds were firm for Tennessees and Missouris.

After the late Boards broke up, the Railways were not so firm, and Gold weaker. The following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅜	101⅜	Missouris	95½	96
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108	107⅞	Northwest	59¾	61⅜
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅞	107¾	N. West Pref	67½	68⅞
N. Y. Central	114⅛	114⅝	Rock Island	96	96
Erie	71⅛	71½	Fort Wayne	97⅜	97½
Hudson	124⅜	124½	W. U. Telegraph	33	33
Reading	96	95⅝	St. Paul Pref	61⅛	61¾
Mich. Southern	80⅞	80¾	Pacific Mail	128	127½
Pittsburgh	83¼	83¼	American Gold	136⅞	137
Tenn. 6s, new	62⅜	62⅝	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₰ cent., 1867	138	5-20 cou., 1867	107¾
6 ₰ cent., reg., 1881	108	5-20 reg., 1867	104
500 & 1,000, 1881	112⅛	5 ₰ cent. coup., 1871	129
5-20 registered, 1862	104⅝	5 ₰ cent., coup, 1874	111⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	107⅞	10-40 registered, 1874	100⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	104⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	101⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105⅛	7 3-10 2d series	104⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	105⅝	7 3-10 3d series	104⅞
5-20 cou., 1865, new is	107⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₰ c., 1870	101½	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101⅛
N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	107½	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101½
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1872	100⅛	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	101¼
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1873	100⅛	Illinois War Loan	101¼
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1874	100⅛	Michigan 6 ₰ c., 1873	91
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1875	100⅛	Michigan 6 ₰ c., 1878	92
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1877	100⅛	Tennessee 6 ₰ c., ex-c.	63⅝
N. Y. 5 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1878	100⅜	Tennessee new bds	62½
N. Y. 5 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1871	92	Virginia 6s, ex coup	45
N. Y. 5 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1874	91	Georgia 7s, new bonds	83
N. Y. 5 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1875	91	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	53½
Ohio 6 ₰ c., 1870	100	North Car. 6s, n. bds	53
Ohio 6 ₰ c., 1881	102⅛	Missouri 6s	95¾
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	83
Illinois reg., 1860	101	Missouri Pacific R. is	96
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101¼	California 7s	127
Il. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101⅛	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	132½	Bank of the Repub	109
Manhattan	137	Irving	106
Merchants'	116	Metropolitan	131
Mechanics'	120	Nassau	104½
Union	115	Continental	104
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	St. Nicholas	102
National	108	Park	144
State of New-York	105	Central National	103¾
Commerce	116½	First National	202
Ocean	101	Fourth National	106¼
American Exchange	112½	Ninth National	104
Chatham	142		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	90¾	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77½
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1879	102	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	65
Erie 7s. 3d. ind., 1883	98	Tol., W. & West'n S.F.	90
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	90	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	95
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	87½	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	90
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	89	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	71
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	104½	Gal. & Chi. extended	100
Harlem 1st M., 1869-'72	100½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	108½	Chi. & R. I. con. Iss.	93½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p.c. 1st M.	110½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. 2d M.	91	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 1st M.	105
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p.c.	96½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	87½
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	96	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	94
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c. 1870	118	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	87½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	84	Chi. & Alton S.F. 1st M.	103
Chi. & N. W. ex. bds.	82½	Chi. & Alton S.F. Inc.	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	91	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	55
Con. 7 ₰ cent. conv.	81	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	88½
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	95½	Peninsula R. R. bonds.	77
Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	88	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	87
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	89	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st M.	[illegible]

The Directors of the Erie Railway to-day declared the usual annual dividend of seven ₰ cent on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable Jan. 1.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Nov. 20 gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,070,618	Increase	£3,629
Public deposits	5,053,907	Decrease	91,256
Other deposits	19,053,683	Increase	362,010
Gov't securities	12,891,203	No change.	
Other securities	16,680,290	Decrease	1,656
Notes unemployed	12,187,700	Increase	187,035

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,899,915, being a decrease of £249,735; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £22,236,228, showing a decrease of £2,578, when compared with the preceding return.

According to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury the Customs in Gold received during the Fiscal Year amounted:

At all the ports of the United States		$176,417,811
At New-York 68 ₰ cent., or	$119,886,260	
At outports 32 ₰ cent., or	56,525,551*	—$176,417,811

* Of this sum $2,780,756 was deposited in the New-York Sub-Treasury for account of the outports, raising the gross Customs Deposits in the Office here to $122,667,016.

The Customs for the first quarter of the Current Fiscal Year, July 1 to Sept. 30, 1867, amounted:

At all the ports of the United States		$48,081,907
At New-York 70 ₰ cent., or	$33,840,897	
At outports 30 ₰ cent., or	14,240,010	—$48,081,907

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	35,091
Flour, bbls.	17,233	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	100	Pork, bbls.	668
Cornmeal, bags	780	Cut Meats, pkgs.	496
Wheat, bushels	24,283	Lard, pkgs	658
Corn, bushels	14,773	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	689
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	856
Oats, bushels	600	Petroleum, bbls.	5,037

ASHES—Have been inactive at $8 37@$8 62 for Pots, and $11 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been moderately dealt in at about previous quotations, including Java at 24¾c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17c.; Rio, 12½c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c., in gold, ₰ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more active request today, at a pretty general advance of ⅛c.@⅜c. ₰ lb., closing firmly and buoyantly. The aggregate sales were 5,508 bales, including 4,595 bales to shippers, 520 bales to spinners, and 393 bales to speculators, against receipts of 6,492 bales.

Closing prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	14½	14⅝	14¾@—
Good ordinary	14⅞	15	15¼@—
Low Middling	15⅜	15⅞	16¼@—
Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½@17
Good Middling	17	18	18½@—

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	14,594
Receipts last week	22,232
Receipts preceding week	22,790
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	152,879
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	611,279
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1	78,897
Exports since Jan. 1	396,535
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,594
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,099
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	44,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	441,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	175,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	208,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in much better demand to-day at a pretty general advance of 10c.@20c. ₰ bbl., closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,500 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8@$9; very inferior to fair ordinary so called extra State at $9 20@$9 75; common to very good genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $9 85@$10 45; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 45@$10 35 ₰ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 00@$9 00
Extra State	9 20@10 45
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	9 20@12 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 45@10 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 35@12 50
Extra Genesee	10 50@12 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 50@15 00

Southern Flour has been more active at firmer quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,200 bbls., at $9 50@$15 for common to very superior extra, ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $7@$9 for inferior to very choice, ₰ bbl.; sales 280 bbls. Corn Meal is inactive at $6 15 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, $6 50 for Western, and $6 35@$6 50 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 825 bbls. and sacks at $11@$13 25 ₰ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour continues in moderate demand at $4 00@$4 30, as extremes, ₰ 100 lbs.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been more actively sought after, and Spring has advanced 2c.@3c. ₰ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 108,500 bushels, including White Canada at $2 80; Amber Spring $2 30; No. 1 Spring, $2 26@$2 28½; No. 2 Spring, poor to choice, at $2 18@$2 23; No. 1 and No. 2 Mixed, $2 24@$2 25; rejected Spring, $2 05; White Wisconsin, $2 65; White Genesee, $2 75; Amber State, $2 68 ₰ bushel. Corn has been in very moderate demand, opening heavily and closing rather more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last, of 88,000 bushels, at $1 30@$1 32½ for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat; $1 28@$1 32 for new do.; $1 20@$1 23 for new Yellow Jersey, and $1 30@$1 37 for White Southern, ₰ bushel. Rye has been held firmly, but has been inactive. Sales have been reported of 7,400 bushels Southern at $1 65 ₰ bushel. Barley has been in fair demand and buoyant in price. Sales, 34,590 bushels at $1 60@$1 70 for Canada West, and $1 52 for Western, ₰ bushel. Barley Malt has been in some request at $1 60@$1 65 ₰ bushel. Oats have been more active, and Western have advanced to 79½c.@81½c., in store and afloat, ₰ bushel; sales, 93,000 bushels.

HAY—North River continues in fair demand at 80c.@85c. for shipping, and $1 10@$1 50 for poor to very choice, for local use, ₰ 100 lbs. Straw at 65c.@80c. ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet, including American at 35c.@65c. for new; older growths, 10c.@50c., and Foreign 60c.@65c. ₰ lb.

LIME—Has been quiet at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive and generally heavy, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@50c.; English Islands at 51c.@52c., ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been lightly dealt in, including Spirits Turpentine at 55c.@56½c. ₰ gallon; Crude do. at $4 25@$4 50; Resin at $2 95@$7 ₰ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch, $3 50@$3 75 ₰ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited request and heavy, including Crude Whale at 68c.@74c.; Bleached Whale, 83c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 30@$2 32½; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@78c.; Linseed Oil at 98c.@$1 04 ₰ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in slack demand and heavy at 16½c.@17c. for Crude; 11c.@11½c. for Crude, in bulk; 22½c.@25c. as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 43c.@44c. for Refined, free, ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been jobbed out of store to-day, at from $21 12 for uninspected to $21 50 for repacked. It has been quoted in round lots at from $21 25@$21 45, and some sales have been reported within this range; in all about 1,000 bbls., but these sales have been generally regarded as "washes." There were legitimate bids of $21 25 during 'Change hours, but holders were generally asking $21 50 ₰ bbl. Small sales of Prime and Extra Prime were made at $18@$18 62; Thin Mess, $21 50@$22, and of Prime Mess at $19 75@$20 25 ₰ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet and depressed at 11½c.@13c. for Hams, and 8c.@9c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb.; sales 160 pkgs. Bacon is in slack demand; 140 boxes City, sold at 11½c.@12½c. ₰ lb. Lard continues dull and drooping; sales have been reported since our last of 650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12⅝c.@13c.; and 250 tcs. deliverable February, at 13½c., ₰ lb. Dressed Hogs are in brisk demand at 9½c.@9⅞c. ₰ lb. Beef continues in moderate request at $13@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$21 for Extra do.; and $21 for Plate; sales have been reported of 330 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in slack request to-day including Prime Mess at $31 50@$32 50, and India Mess at $35@$36 50 ₰ tierce. Beef Hams are in active demand at from $28@$31 for poor to choice, sales 765 bbls. Butter continues in moderate request at 38c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 52c.@55c. for fancy do., and 18c.@39c. for inferior to prime Western, ₰ lb. Cheese is quiet at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ₰ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in less request at essentially unchanged prices. Sales since our last 370 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11⅝c.@13½c., and 840 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@13½c. ₰ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand at from 14c.@16⅞c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales, 92,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11⅞c.; 53,000 lbs. Stearine at 11¾c.@12½c.; 48,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@10½c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in limited demand at from 30c.@32c., in bond, ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 800 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅝d.@¾d. ₰ lb; 7,500 bushels Wheat on private terms; 500 bbls. Pork, by steamer, at 5s. 6d.@6s. ₰ bbl.; 500 tcs. Beef, by do., at 7s. 6d.@8s. ₰ tierce; 1,000 boxes Bacon, by do., at 45s. ₰ ton. For London, 800 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d ₰ bbl. For Glasgow, 15,000 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 11d. ₰ bushel; 35,000 tons Tallow, by do., at 35s. ₰ ton. For a Mediterranean port, a British bark, with a general cargo, and an Italian brig with Petroleum, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
GOLDEN BRANCH. Characters by the European Star Ballet Combination.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. . Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Lingard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MAUD'S PERIL. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, J. H. Stoddart, B. T. Ringgold, Browne, Pope, Durand, Sherman, Curran, Cashin, White, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Mary Barrett, Mrs. John Sefton.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
SHYLOCK AND JENNY LIND. Leading characters by Messrs. Leffingwell and Watkins.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THE UNION PRISONER, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

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No. 661 Broadway.
EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT.

MASONIC HALL LECTURE ROOM,
No. 112 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.
GREAT POULTRY SHOW.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
NAST'S CARICATURAMA.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The debate on the Italian expedition in the French Chambers was continued Tuesday. MM. SIMON and GUEROULT, on the Liberal side, attacked the Italian policy of the Government, and condemned intervention.

Minister MOUSTIER has stated in the French Chambers that the holding of the Conference is uncertain, and that if it be not held France will compel Italy to a literal observance of the September Convention.

Count CRIVELLI, the Envoy of Austria to Rome, has notified the Pope that the legislation of the Reichsrath must proceed on its course, even in antagonism to the Concordat, should the Holy Father refuse to release the Emperor from the obligations of a treaty made before he became a constitutional monarch.

Baron VON BEUST, in recent dispatches, urges the meeting of the European Conference without a programme, so that each Power may be free to act.

The Italian War Office has ordered 300,000 Chassepot rifles.

Many arrests for political reasons have recently been made in different parts of the Italian Kingdom.

A second installment of the *Alabama* correspondence has been laid before the British House of Commons. Lord STANLEY, in a dispatch to Mr. FORD, the present *chargé d'affaires* at Washington, says England will never submit to the arbitration of a foreign Power claims involving her right to recognize belligerents. He repeats his offer to submit to arbitration the *Alabama* claims, and to refer all other demands for indemnity to the decision of a mixed commission.

A telegram from Bombay gives a rumor that King THEODORE had ordered the English prisoners in his custody to be executed.

Further particulars of the disastrous cyclone which recently occurred in India have been received. At Calcutta the loss of life and property was fearful. It is estimated that in that city and neighborhool alone 1,000 persons perished. Thirty thousand huts and habitations were utterly destroyed.

The Prussian Minister of Justice, Count VON LIPPE, has resigned. It is said that LEONHARDT will be appointed his successor.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a resolution was adopted calling upon the President to furnish copies of any correspondence in his possession relative to the claims which the Governments of Great Britain and the United States have upon each other. Considerable debate was elicited by the introduction by Mr. DRAKE of a joint resolution declaring that the President had, in his Message, transcended his Constitutional prerogatives by declaring that the Reconstruction Acts passed by Congress were unconstitutional; that the use of such language by him was calculated to incite resistance to the laws; that the official denunciation by the President of the laws passed by Congress, in the absence of a judicial decision to sustain his position, is a departure from official propriety and a breach of official obligation calling for the distinct reprehension of both Houses of Congress. After debate, participated in by Messrs. SUMNER and ANTHONY in favor of it, and BUCKALEW and DIXON opposed, the resolution was laid on the table and ordered printed. Mr. EDMUND'S bill pledging payment of the Government indebtedness in coin was debated at length, but without coming to a vote the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

In the House a resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report the amount of funds which remained on deposit in the National Banks on the first of each month, from the 30th June, 1866, to the 31st October, 1867. A resolution declaring that all American citizens, whether native or naturalized, are entitled to and shall receive protection from the United States Government; and that no claim made by any foreign Government over naturalized American citizens shall be recognized as destroying or weakening the right of such citizens to the protection of the United States; and that the United States Government will at all hazards protect the rights of all citizens, whether at home or abroad, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The bill abolishing the internal revenue tax on cotton grown after the year 1867 was, after a lenthy debate, agreed to. Several Executive communications were presented, after which the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The Constitutional Convention met yesterday and considered that portion of the report on finances relating to assessment and taxation. A section providing that taxation upon real estate and personal property shall be uniform throughout the State was adopted. Several amendments were discussed and rejected, after which a recess until evening was taken. At the evening session the report was further considered and the article on finance adopted, thus disposing of the report. The report of the Committee on Canals was then taken up and disposed of, after which the Convention adjourned.

The Virginia Reconstruction Convention assembled yesterday and permanently organized, Judge UNDERWOOD being chosen President. A communication was received from Gen. SCHOFIELD, who submitted all correspondence received by him relative to the election of delegates, with the information that the Convention was competent to decide who were properly elected delegates. Some other unimportant business was transacted, and the Convention adjourned.

HENRY T. ELLETT and WILLIAM L. HARRIS, have resigned their seats on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State of Mississippi.

LOCAL.

A large and enthusiastic mass meeting was held in Cooper Institute last evening, of citizens favorable to the nomination of Gen. GRANT for the Presidency. Mr. A. T. STEWART presided, and among the persons present were large numbers of the leading merchants, bankers, lawyers and citizens of the City. Speeches were made by A. T. STEWART, Judge HILTON, F. B. CUTTING, Gen. SICKLES, LYMAN TREMAIN and S. B. CHITTENDEN, and resolutions were adopted nominating Gen. GRANT as the candidate of the loyal Union men of New-York for the Presidency in 1868.

At the meeting of the Board of Education, yesterday, a communication was received from the Mayor, nominating seven School Inspectors. The Board confirmed them. Appropriations amounting to $2,065 30 were made for repairs to Grammar Schools. Communications from Drs. DALTON, CARNOCHAN and WHITING, with regard to vaccination in the public schools, were referred.

A decision was rendered yesterday, by Judge INGRAHAM of the Supreme Court, in the case of the people *ex rel* HENRY HIGHLAND GARNETT *vs.* The Trustees of Shiloh Presbyterian Church. The relator asked for a *mandamus* to compel the Trustees to open the Church and to pay some salary in arrears. The Court denied the motion for *mandamus* without costs.

Decrees of divorce were granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, in the actions of MARY FRANCES REARDON *vs.* JOHN J. REARDON, SARAH E. FULLER *vs.* ROBERT H. FULLER, and ESTHER R. PINCUS *vs.* LAZARUS PINCUS. In the two cases last named, the custody of the children is, by the terms of the decrees, awarded to the respective plaintiffs.

At the meeting of the Fire Commissioners yesterday, a communication was read from the Citizens' Association, asking the Board to appoint a committee to confer with the Association with a view to reducing the expenses of the Department. The request was complied with.

At the Brooklyn Court of Sessions yesterday, JAMES KENNEDY was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for having outraged a little girl named WATSON, aged only six years, daughter of a hotel-keeper at Flatbush.

United States Commissioner OSBORN yesterday, decided to hold for trial JAMES ARNOLD, the alleged defaulting teller of the Tradesmen's National Bank.

Flour, Wheat, Oats and Cotton were more active at firmer prices yesterday. Corn was about steady and moderately inquired for. Provisions were quiet and unsettled. Groceries inactive. Freights dull, with 452 vessels of all classes in port.

The Grant Meeting.

The Grant demonstration last night was strong enough, in all respects, to show the drift of public sentiment. It embraced men of a large variety of shades in political sentiment, and gave indications of a community of action such as can be called out by no public man but Gen. GRANT. This movement cannot be engineered by selfish party politicians. If such men attempt to obtain control of it, or to use it for their own purposes, they will be shaken off at the outset, and will be defeated in their ultimate end. If ever there was a political movement in this country that had its spontaneous origin with the mass of the people, and that was apart from the intrigues of wire-workers, the schemes of place-hunters, and the projects of narrow-minded partisans, it is the movement for elevating GRANT to the high position where his great practical abilities can be fully called into play for the settlement of those distracting public questions which have thus far failed of solution, and which even now are constantly becoming more complicated and threatening. Over all the other prominent men of the day, GRANT gives evidence of possessing those qualities, and powers and ideas, which give promise of uniting a conflicting public opinion and bringing together a divided country. We say *ideas* as well as personal qualities and practical powers; for those who fancy that he is destitute of intellectual perceptions or decided opinions in regard to political issues and public affairs, must have paid very little attention to his actual official course or his occasional authentic utterances. After an intelligent reading of his evidence before the Impeachment Committee, and his report as Secretary of War, (both of which documents we have published within a few days past,) no one need have any doubt as to where he stands, or as to whether he has a standing. There is no question about which he is not informed, and no question about which he has not come to a conclusion. If his views on few matters are calculated to satisfy wrangling extremists, they are quite certain to satisfy that vast majority of the American people who prefer beneficent practical results, accomplished through feasible means, to fine-spun theories that cannot be made to work. This has been discovered by patriotic citizens in all parts of the country, and hence the spontaneous uprisings for Gen. GRANT, which are without precedent in our political history. They did not originate with politicians, and cannot be controlled by schemers.

Informers' Shares.

The question whether the Secretary of the Treasury had any power to make the regulation which he did make in September last as to the share of informers under the Internal Revenue Law, has been brought, as we supposed it would be, before the Courts. We publish this morning a decision of Judge BENEDICT'S, in the Eastern District Court, sustaining the power of the Secretary, though, as the opinion says, "with some doubt." The Judge has not given any of the reasoning which led him to this conclusion.

Congress provided by law that informers should have such share as the Secretary of the Treasury should, by general regulations, appoint; and it seemed fair to infer that when the Secretary had once made such general regulations as he did in August, 1866, his power in the matter was exhausted. The regulations when made became part of the law of the land, just as much as it they had been embraced in the statute itself; and to hold that the Secretary has power to change them, seems to be very like holding that he has power to change the law, which of course he has not. If Congress had said that the share should be such as the Secretary should "*from time to time* appoint," then the case would be clearer. We are sorry not to have the question discussed in the Judge's opinion. Giving a decision without giving the reasons which support it, is not always so satisfactory to others, as it is safe for a Judge.

The Court took occasion in the decision to express an opinion upon the policy of this later regulation, which is worth heeding. The result of the change is to check informations in all cases of small value, because the expenses are apt to eat up all the proceeds and leave nothing whatever for the informer to divide. The inevitable tendency of such a rule must be, where the informer cares more for money than he does for the Government, to impel him in all small cases to make terms with the violators of the law. They can afford to give him something rather than to lose their property, and he can make something by letting the property go, but can make nothing by having it seized and condemned. It seems quite plain that so long as it is the policy of the law to encourage informations, this provision of the Secretary's regulation contravenes that policy.

The American Postal Service—The Postmaster-General's Report.

When the Postmaster-General, in his report, dryly states the aggregate length of the mail routes in operation to be 203,245 miles, and the increase during the year of the length of routes to be 22,324 miles, we discover at once the fundamental difference between the postal service in America and in the smaller countries of Western Europe; and we discover why it is a much harder thing to make the receipts balance the expenditures than in densely populated nations with limited territories. It will be seen, by reference to the details in the report itself, that the excess of the expenditures over the receipts for the current fiscal year (including the special appropriations for the California, China and Brazil mails) amounts, in fact, to about $6,000,000; and yet, except in some minor items, there is no waste, and the service is managed with skill, efficiency and comprehensive economy.

Mr. RANDALL discusses a large number of measures relating to the conduct of his Department, and offers a great amount of information in reference to extending and perfecting the postal service. He gives details of the rates of pay on the different routes and by the various means of transportation. He discourses upon new routes, extensions of routes and changes of routes. He indicates a large number of improvements that have been effected, or are projected in matters that tend to facilitate postal communication. He enlarges upon the foreign mail service and the new postal conventions that have been negotiated with various countries of Europe. He produces interesting facts concerning our postal intercourse with China, Japan, South America and other distant regions of the globe. He refers to the connection of the telegraphic system with the postal service. And in regard to all matters that affect this important and extensive department of the public service, he gives facts and statements, clear and satisfactory.

We consider that Mr. RANDALL is perfectly justified in saying that it cannot be anticipated that the revenues of the Department can equal its necessary expenditures, while the service is being constantly increased, at great cost, to meet the wants of the people in sparsely settled Territories. Until the whole country is well settled by a stable, producing, thrifty population, it cannot be assumed, with certainty, that the Post-office Department can become self-sustaining. New channels of postal communication are opening everywhere, and necessary expenses grow faster than legitimate revenue increases. When the waste country becomes better settled, and the facilities for mail transportation increased and cheapened, as they will be in a very few years, the increase of revenues and comparative decrease of carrying expenses will entirely change the relation of the taxes and resources of the Department, and, at the present rates of postage, it will not only be self-sustaining, but furnish no inconsiderable revenue to the Government. There is no appropriation of public money which brings back, directly and indirectly, so large a return to the Government and the people as that made in aid of the postal service.

The report speaks of the great increase in the frequency of our mail communication with Europe, and of the prospect that even our present facilities will be much enlarged. Previous to the present year a semi-weekly mail only was dispatched between this country and Europe, the sailing days from each side being Wednesday and Saturday. During this year a third weekly service has been established, and next year a fourth weekly service will be added, all by fast steamships of the first-class, and the period is not distant when a regular daily mail communication will be maintained across the Atlantic.

Mr. RANDALL closes his report with some remarks on a subject to which we have often directed the notice of the American people, and to which we have attempted to call the attention of Congress—we refer to the duty of encouraging American ships in the carrying of mails between this and other countries. The ocean mail service, as he says, is performed to a very great extent by foreign ships, and he urges that the commercial and postal interests of the country ought to be made aids to each other—that some encouragement ought to be given in some way to our own ship-builders, and citizens engaged in ocean commerce, to build ships, and buy ships, and own ships, to be used in our own business. We think that even the present Congress, with the weighty matters it has to consider, might find the opportunity of giving a moment's thought to this important branch of our American interests.

A Clear Case of Duty.

The *Evening Post* gives the following statement of an incident which, it says, has recently fallen "under our notice:"

"A Government officer obtained proof that a heavy dealer swindled the Government. He called on the latter, and *intimated that he must be paid handsomely, otherwise he would inform on him.* The dealer excused himself at the time on the plea of business, and said if his friend would call in the afternoon he would talk to him. The greedy officer called in the afternoon, and after having made a plain demand for blackmail, a brother of the dealer stepped from a closet, where he had heard the conversation. *The officer's mouth was effectually closed, and it did not cost anything to do it.*

We submit that if the *Post* knows this to be true, its duty is to report forthwith to the proper department the name of the officer whose conduct is so minutely described. If it does not know it to be true, it should not have published it. The officers of the Government ought not to be involved in so sweeping a condemnation. The guilty party should be promptly exposed and properly punished.

The Pope's Plan.

A dispatch from Rome announces that "His Holiness the Pope has taken measures to materially strengthen the Papal army." This certainly is about the most preposterous thing that even the Pope could do. His army, which is some ten to twelve thousand strong, has not only shown itself incapable of defending him against any organized force, but even against such revolutionary bands as were led by GARIBALDI. Twice during his pontificate has he been attacked, twice has his army proved itself incompetent, and twice have French troops come to his rescue. If he had any means of raising an army large enough to defend his claims to sovereign power, there might be some sense in his taking measures to strengthen it. But as Italy is the only Power from which he is in any danger, and as he cannot possibly raise in his limited dominions a military force one-twentieth as strong as that which VICTOR EMMANUEL keeps under arms, his plan of adding a few thousand to his little army, or even of doubling it, has no significance whatever in relation to any adversary he can encounter. In his own territories the Pope can raise but very few more soldiers than he has now got; and the poor success he has always met with in raising mercenaries in other countries, is not such as to give him any encouragement. Moreover he has no money to pay troops, and can in no way raise it. Every possible scheme is constantly tried to raise means for the Pope, by loans, by subscriptions, by begging and by Peter's pence. But the result of all this ceaseless scramble for money is that the Pope cannot get out of debt, cannot fulfill his obligations, and cannot raise enough to pay his current expenses. Why then should the Pope make a pretence to military power when he could neither raise an army nor pay it, when it is never of any service to him, and when its increase would only add to his weakness?

A thousand soldiers would be as useful to the Pope as the ten thousand he now has; and a hundred would be as valuable as a thousand. The smallest number would serve as a symbol of his Temporal authority, a sign of his Sovereign power—would bear aloft his flag and indicate the basis of his rights. They would be no less powerless against his enemies than his present army, and they would no less quickly attract the aid of France and the sympathy of the Catholic world, whenever the Pope gets into difficulties. If he were to reduce his army to the size of that of the Duchess of Gerolstein, it would subserve all his purposes quite as well as his present expensive and worthless force.

It is probable, however, that in announcing his purpose to materially strengthen his army, the Pope has another end to serve. He has taken this means of indicating to the Catholic world, in view of the forthcoming Conference, that he does not intend to weaken the Temporal Power, but to maintain, strengthen and defend it. He does not intend to lower his standard, to surrender his authority, or to decrease by one iota his claims, but, on the contrary, to uphold and strengthen them. If he falls, he will fall asserting his sovereign rights. If NAPOLEON tries to show that with a speck for a dominion and a sham for an army, it would be better for him to give up both, he will point to his recent victories and to his swelling hosts. The increase of the Papal army is the Pope's defiance to Italy, and his ultimatum to the assembled Powers.

The Long Peace in Mexico.

The whole world has been amazed at the long peace which has prevailed in Mexico. A half year of quiet in that country is a historical phenomena rare enough to be worthy of remark and admiration. Were it to endure a year, we should have hope for a hopeless Republic.

There has been a good deal of uneasiness, however, during the prevalence of peace. It has been felt by many Mexicans to be unnatural, improper and unnecessary. Why should there not be fighting? There are still lead and powder in the world, and there are still unshot men in Mexico. There are still plenty of causes for revolution—as many causes, in fact, as there are Mexicans; and as long as any of these remain unsettled, it is absurd that anybody should rust in idleness.

This feeling has feebly broken out into action several times of late. The patriotic guerrillas, beside their regular avocations on the highway, have seized and sacked a number of towns, and a few leaders have kept us in mind of the fact that they were prepared to defend "God and Liberty" by an onslaught upon the tyrants.

At last we hear from the State of Durango that BANQUO and ESTAS have pronounced against JUAREZ, and in favor of an independent Republic, have defeated the troops sent against them, and are reported to be in league with ORTEGA, PATONIS and PLACIDO VAJA. All the Northern and Western States are expected to join the revolution. We are further told by a Mazatlan letter that Gen. MARTANZA wants the Governorship of the State, and, if not nominated by the Legislature, he will assume the government by force, being at the head of the army. The lately dismissed soldiers of JUAREZ, it is said, will undoubtedly play an important part, siding with the party that pays the most, and plundering the inhabitants.

We may consider, therefore, that after the long peace, Mexico is again beginning to get itself into its regular condition. The other threatened outbreaks in other localities are now in order. If, now, our Government will loan JUAREZ twelve millions of dollars, there will be no difficulty in his prosecuting the war till it is used up.

Ideas of Architecture.

Mr. CONYBEARE, in the London *Fortnightly Review*, is suggesting a new building material and style for the public structures and streets of the metropolis—a place where "the fog and filthy air," like that which the witches in "Macbeth" are accustomed to "hover through," destroy whatever architectural effects the taste of the city has been able to produce. Nature never intended the ambient air of the Thames to be very brilliant, and the smoke of a hundred thousand fires has made bad worse, and rendered the London atmosphere proverbial for its opaque and sooty qualities. The effect of such an air on the marble, granite and ornaments of the public buildings gives them a stained and dirty look, and men of taste have been long meditating something in the shape of remedy. Mr. CONYBEARE, quoting Mr. MERIVALE and others, is for covering all façades and ornamented walls with vitrified brick or porcelain, such as would resist the moisture of the climate and the corroding smoke, and be kept clean by the showers.

It has been objected that the glazed brick or porcelain tiles would have an unpleasant glistening effect, but it is found that Persian and other Oriental architecture, in which such a material is employed, has nothing disagreeable in it to the eye. The Orientals like that gleaming appearance, while our ideas prefer a dead smoothness of surface.

Another suggestion of Mr. CONYBEARE is that the exterior of these porcelain-coated buildings should receive the ornament of color, chiefly to supply those strong effects of light and shade which are wanting in a dull atmosphere. Cleanliness and color are the two improvements he would provide for. These notions jar, of course, against the old English ideas, which are our own in a great measure also. But such suggestions are well worth considering. Our buildings have not so much need of the porcelain coating, in an atmosphere which is neither foggy nor sooty. But the grace of color is another thing. Colors are the most beautiful objects in the world, and could be employed with good effect in our architecture, whether of the houses or public buildings. In Italy and Germany that fashion of coloring the outside of houses is a frequent one, and its effect is very agreeable. A house thus treated seems twice as warm and comfortable, and has twice the home-look of a house dressed in its mere masonry, shingles, or Puritanical brick-work; and ornamental villas could be greatly improved in appearance by the tasteful use of color. Color is employed with the finest effect, as everybody knows, in Catholic churches, palaces, and other great public buildings, and there is no reason why it should not produce a fine effect on exteriors also. We, as a people, like most European races, have a curious prejudice against colors, the cause of which philosophy should endeavor to find out. In our costumes we carefully eschew it, loving a dark or drab-colored monotony of style, and but for the ladies and their truer and happier ideas of the beautiful and the agreeable, we should be a very sad-looking population indeed, both in the streets and the houses.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. SCHENCK'S attempt yesterday to introduce the sale of "beer and malt liquors" within the walls of Congress, was adroitly commended to the House by the circumstance that it was a *black man* who was to be allowed the privilege of supplying members with these beverages. The circumstance may possibly palliate the affair somewhat; but even allowing it all due force, we are inclined to look on the project with suspicion. It is a case in which there is reason to suspect that there may be two Africans in the fence. There is, firstly, the beer-vending African himself, who is a real, palpable, tangible, undeniable, confessed darkey; but then can we not imagine that behind this son of Ham, with his elevated beer-bottle, there may be in the fence another shadowy child of Canaan with a whisky-bottle in his coat-tail? If one African is allowed to disport himself in presence of Congress, why not the other? If a mug of beer is in order, why not a tumbler of punch? If malt liquors, why not vinous liquors? In fact, we expect to see the present proposition of Mr. SCHENCK quickly followed by another of a similar hue but a slightly stronger odor. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the House will be watchful of the approach of the African within its walls under this pretence, though he may have the run of the floor under all other circumstances.

If the desires of Mr. SUMNER are carried out, this Congress will now remain in perpetual session until Mr. JOHNSON'S term expires. He was unwilling that there should even be an interval of an hour on Monday between the closing of one session and the opening of another. The "bad man" in the White House might seize the opportunity furnished by that very hour to do some irretrievable harm to the country. Congress therefore must not think of adjourning over the holidays; for if the country is endangered by leaving JOHNSON unguarded for an hour, what an uproar he may create if he has a week in which to smash things! It might be well for Congress to appoint Mr. SUMNER himself as a special committee to remain in perpetual session watching JOHNSON, with power to supercede him at any time he may be caught in an attempt to overthrow the foundations of the Government. In no other way can it be considered safe for people to sleep in the dark.

At each of our City elections now a score or two of men are arrested by the Police for voting illegally, or for attempting to do so. We are glad to see the Police so attentive in this matter, and it is our opinion that illegal voting has now become so dangerous that very few try it. The papers in other localities are forever talking about our City elections as if vast numbers of fraudulent ballots were cast at each of them; and the *Tribune* constantly gives countenance to this balderdash by referring to our "thousands" and "tens of thousands" of swindling voters. On the contrary, we believe it has now come to pass that the purity of our ballot-box is very closely guarded in this respect, and that a man who attempts to vote illegally is more likely to be caught and incarcerated in this City than anywhere else.

We suppose that the action of the Senate in reference to the confirmation of the treaty for the purchase of the Danish West India Islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns will depend somewhat on the price which Denmark demands for them—of which the President gave no hint in that part of his message announcing the cession. If the terms are reasonable, the treaty will doubtless be confirmed; for of the value of these islands to us in commercial and military points of view there can be no dispute. It has always been the policy of our Government to procure territory when it could be purchased—as appears from our negotiations with France, Spain, Mexico, Russia and England. We have as yet made no unsuccessful bargains, but every new cession has added to the greatness, strength, glory and wealth of our country. The President agrees with our early statesmen, who saw that the fortunes of the West Indies were linked with those of this country; and it is important that when we have an opportunity of taking our first step toward their possession, we should not treat the subject with haste, levity or partisanship It is to be hoped, therefore, that the demands of Denmark are not exorbitant, nor its terms repulsive.

The Citizens' Association have asked the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners for a conference in relation to the sum that will be required by the Fire Department for the coming year. The proposition has been acceded to. This body do well to turn their attention now to the City Commissions that are under the jurisdiction of the State. Reform and economy are required in these as well as in those branches of local administration that are under the immediate control of the City. The Metropolitan Fire Department has been particularly expensive during its brief existence, and though this is partly accounted for by the necessities of organization, and the inefficiency of the original managers, yet it is time that there should be some attempts at retrenchment, and especially, as Mr. PETER COOPER remarks, in view of our heavy taxes and the depressed condition of business, which renders their payment a great hardship to many of our citizens. We hope that the Citizens' Association will, in like manner, take up all our other Commissions, and see if some diminution in their expenditures cannot be effected.

Constitution tinkering has begun promptly in Congress. Already Mr. ASHLEY has introduced a joint resolution for a Constitutional Amendment, describing and defining who citizens are, and making certain citizens "electors" where they reside. The object, as the amendment shows, is to introduce negro suffrage everywhere. Now, why will not some gentleman propose an amendment inforcing an "Excise" Law throughout the States, North and South? It may be said, among other things, that it would be a mere waste of labor, but so is Mr. ASHLEY'S amendment. Negro suffrage at the North and prohibitory liquor laws were both put at issue in the late campaign. It is as idle to revive one question by Congressional action as the other. Is it because of his devotion to securing to the States a "republican form of government," that Mr. ASHLEY wishes to legislatively yoke upon all the loyal States an electoral system which some of them have just repudiated so thoroughly?

Congress so far outshines the Constitutional Convention that some people may have forgotten that the taper of the latter still fitfully flickers. Burn it does, though noticeable chiefly for constantly threatening to go out. As nearly as we can make it out, its principal occupations are, first, meeting to count noses and find there is no quorum—thereupon adjourning; and secondly, devising pains and penalties for delinquents. On Tuesday, for example, Mr. GOULD moved to have the roll called every noon and the "certificate of attendance withheld" from all members not responding. But the same night no less important a subject coming up for decision than the uniform taxation of all property of every sort throughout the State, the vote on the amendment showed that no quorum was present. Mr. GOULD wanted the roll called, but the Convention gave it up as a bad job, and adjourned. The other day, Mr. EDDY moved to make members absent at the opening of each day's session, forfeit the day's pay. Mr. CASE'S plan was to require delegates who had been absent to *pay back* what they had already received in diurnal wages during absence, into the Treasury. But Mr. MORRIS'S view prevailed—namely to "lay the subject on the table till the 24th of December." So the Convention struggles along. Should it then fail in its work, the verdict must be, "Died from want of a quorum."

When Gen. HANCOCK took command of the Fifth District, superceding SHERIDAN, his order was very significant. Not so much perhaps by its language, but by its entire spirit, it denoted at least a partial change in policy. It dwelt on the "civil" half of that *divisum imperium* that reigns there, more than on the military. It did not exalt the civil functions above the military, but it purposely called attention to the former. A still more significant move has just been made by Gen. HANCOCK. Gen. MOWER is relieved from duty as Commander of the District of Louisiana, and Lieut.-Col. W. H. WOOD, First Infantry, is appointed in his stead. Gen. MOWER, an excellent officer in the field, has been noticeably active in carrying out the policy of Gens. SHERIDAN and GRIFFIN in Louisiana, and more particularly in the matter of the removal of civil officers. Among the most marked instances of Gen. MOWER'S policy was the removal of Mr. CAZABAT from the position of Judge of the Second Judicial District Court of Louisiana, and the appointment of R. KING CUTLER in his place. The day before the removal of Gen. MOWER, Gen. HANCOCK revoked this appointment, and on the day succeeding he reappointed CAZABAT. It is clear enough that Gen. HANCOCK is disposed to pursue a policy different in some respects from that of his predecessors.

The *Evening Post* is giving the managers of our City railroads information and advice about providing means to keep passengers' feet warm in the cars. This is very praiseworthy—because it is so generous, and will be so useless. What has the *Post* ever seen to induce it to suppose that our City railroad companies *wish* to provide for the comfort of their passengers, either in the matter of warming their feet or anything else? Do the pendent straps on which, as well as from which, passengers are required to depend, look like it?

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

The old say about two removes being as bad as a fire, don't appear to hold good so far as plays are concerned, at least. The "Devil's Auction," which for some unexplained reason is now called "The Golden Branch," was produced at the Academy of Music, Tuesday evening, before an audience that crowded every part of the building. The change of locality seems only to have helped the piece to new popularity. The ballet that was originally engaged to appear in the piece at the Olympic—where Mr. DE POL formerly designed having the piece brought out—and the dramatic company which appeared at Banvard's Museum during the representations of the spectacle at that establishment, fulfilled their former mild duties on this occasion. The performances of all parties were warmly applauded. Miles. MORLACCHI, SOHLKE and BLASINA, however, carried off most of the flowers and received the only recalls. The majority of the scenes displayed were the very familiar Academy scenes, but the new fountain, with its many-hued jets dancing to the merry music of the orchestra, is a novel scenic effect that is attractive enough to bind the spectators in their seats till the fall of the curtain. The spectacle will be repeated to-night.

Last evening the opera of "Il Trovatore" was given for the last time, with Mme. KAPP-YOUNG as the *prima donna*. There was a fine house for the season, and Mme. YOUNG'S *Leonora* seemed to please her audience. On Friday the closing evening of opera will occur, and on Saturday next the farewell *matinée*. This evening, the farewell of the opera in Brooklyn will introduce "Romeo and Juliet" to that public.

Steinway Hall.

Mr. JEROME HOPKINS' concert in behalf of his Orpheon Schools, Tuesday evening, at this hall, had a large audience. Sig. SALCEDO'S performance of DE BERIOT'S fifth concerto for the cornet, the two arias—"Sweet Spirit," by WALLACE, and GRAHAM'S "Farewell"—and Miss ELLA BURNS' recitations were the best applauded pieces in the programme. Miss BURNS is a charming little reader; her manner is entirely natural, and her method is devoid of most of those conventional gestures and tricks of the voice which make public speaking by the precocious so often painful. She recited WILLIS' "Parrhasius" and READE'S "Sheridan's Ride." Mr. HOPKINS' next concert is set down for the 7th of January.

The ninth Sunday concert, given by Mr. HARRISON, at Steinway Hall, introduced Miss JENNY BUSK to the New-York public, after a long absence. The signs of improvement in this lady's voice since she last sung here are many; her method is much purer now, though perhaps a little too exact. The benefit of her foreign schooling shone forth mostly in the aria from the "Magic Flute." Her fluency in various languages was displayed in pieces from the Italian, French and German. Her reception was most hearty. Mr. DE MEYER also had a welcome back which must have inspired him, for he never before seemed so eloquent at the piano.

Mr. OSCAR PFEIFFER'S farewell concert will take place at Steinway Hall this evening. The programme arranged for the occasion is one of rare excellence. Mme. ALTIERI, Mr. WILHELM FORMES and the brothers LISTEMAN are named for favorite performances.

The next of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' symphony *soirées* is set down for Saturday evening at Steinway Hall. Mr. THOMAS' orchestra of eighty will have congenial duty, and Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER will be the soloist of the *soirée*.

The Philharmonic Society give their first public rehearsal for the second concert of this season on Friday afternoon at the Academy.

French Theatre.

Mr. BATEMAN has engaged for the "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein" a new *prima donna*, Mlle. LONGCHAMPS, who will make her *début* this evening.

"The Tower of London" will be produced on Saturday evening by the French dramatic company.

Dodworth's Hall—Nast's Caricaturama.

Last evening an entertainment was given for the first time in this City (and, we believe, in any place) under the title of *Nast's Caricaturama.* The amusement furnished consists of some thirty-three pictures in water color, nine by twelve feet each in size, which are arranged to pass before the audience like the ordinary panoramic view. A reader stands on the platform who discourses on each illustration, and a pianist furnishes a verse of some appropriate air at each change of subject. The whole entertainment is unpretentious. The paintings are all caricatures by means of which it is intended to give a comic pictorial history of recent American events. The spirit of the subjects is deeply radical and rather "sarkastical," as Artemus Ward used to say—toward the South, Southerners, JEFF. DAVIS and other well known persons. Some of the designs are not of a mirthful order by any means, as "Andersonville" and "Emancipation," while others are grotesquely funny. The effect of the lecture accompanying each picture was somewhat marred by the nervousness of the reader, but there are some very good points in it. The hall was not crowded, but the auditors applauded warmly, and there is little doubt but that Mr. NAST'S entertainment—which certainly has the extreme rare merit of being novel—will command its own good audiences in the face of the very varied programme of amusements now open in New-York.

New-York Theatre.

The drama of "Under the Gaslight" was reproduced at the New-York Theatre, last evening, before a very crowded audience, which appeared to receive the now familiar sensation scenes and droll incidents of this play with as hearty and constant applause as any that ever rewarded their good performance during the former very remarkable run of the piece. Mr. J. K. MORTIMER as *Snorkey*—the youth who is almost immolated by the "wondrous railroad"—and Miss IRENE WORRELL as *Laura*—the lady who rescues him; Mr. PARSLOE as *Bermudas*, Mr. G. H. CLARKE as *Trafford*, Miss SOPHIE WORRELL as the pretty but heartless *Pearl*, and Miss JENNIE WORRELL as *Peachblossom*, the pert—divided the honors, the recalls and *encores* of the evening, which were both numerous and spontaneous. Several new scenes have been painted for the piece, and one—a view of the beach at Long Branch by sunset—is quite pre-Raphaeletish. The railroad train, as usual, won an emphatic *encore*. The piece will be repeated every evening this week and Saturday afternoon.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Republican Congressional Committee was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives to-night, at which were present about eighty Representatives and less than twenty Senators. The meeting was called at 8 o'clock, Senator MORGAN being appointed Chairman, and Mr. CULLUM, of Illinois, Secretary. Owing to the late hour of serving the notices, many members of the House, as well as Senators, were not apprised of the meeting, and hence were not present. Gen. SCHENCK, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, made a very long statement of the work of the Committee in the various States during the Summer, giving an account of the number of speeches made, documents distributed, and the amount of money contributed and expended, with a concise report of the entire labor of the Committee since its organization. He dwelt especially on the unexpected intelligence the colored race had shown in their intercourse with the agents of the Committee during the campaign; and from the large number of letters received from the colored men in the South, he did not hesitate to say that the writers of them were entirely capable of holding seats and performing their duties in Conventions throughout the rebel States. Mr. SCHENCK was followed by Senators WILSON, CHANDLER and CORBETT, and Representatives MAYNARD, KELLEY, FARNSWORTH, PILE and others. The Committee unanimously approved the entire action of the Committee and complimented the Chairman and the more active members and speakers. The Committee were directed to continue their services in a similar manner. No business was transacted or suggested, except that directly pertaining to the Committee and its labors. The meeting continued until after 10 o'clock.

IMPEACHMENT IN THE HOUSE.

Owing to the fact that the Cotton Tax Repeal Bill came up to-day as unfinished business, thus taking precedence of everything else, and occupying the whole session of the House even to the exclusion of the morning hour, the impeachment debate, which was set for to-day, did not begin. The galleries were crowded at an early hour, and the audience kept their seats with persistency until after 3 o'clock, when it became evident that there was no prospect for speech-making to-day. Mr. BOUTWELL will make the opening speech, and it is probable that an effort will be made by the opponents of impeachment to get a vote on the main question immediately after the conclusion of Mr. BOUTWELL'S remarks. The desire to discuss the matter seems to be disappearing, and it is exceedingly probable that the question will be disposed of by Saturday, if not to-morrow.

REPEAL OF THE COTTON TAX.

The House to-day did nothing beyond finishing the bill for the repeal of the cotton tax which was passed by 145 yeas to 20 nays, just as it came from the Committee, all substitutes and amendments having been voted down, most of them by decisive majorities. The bill is prospective and applies to all cotton grown hereafter. It is instructive to note that of the twenty votes against the proposition, most of all are extreme Radicals, who believe in grinding the South to powder. A few objected because of the injury it might do the wool interest, but the rest are the advocates of the extremest measures. The Senate will probably pass it in its present shape, although there is a lobby influence at work to defeat it, or else have it apply to cotton on hand

THE PUBLICATION OF THE MESSAGE.

A movement was made to-day, by the correspondents of the leading newspapers residing here, to cause an official investigation into the facts which led to the recent sale and publication of the President's message. A memorial to this effect was addressed to the Speaker of the House and by him presented, when, on motion of Mr. WILSON of Iowa, the memorial was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, who will take action upon it. It is to be hoped that the effect of this investigation will be to put an end to the disreputable practice of surreptitiously obtaining important documents and information, which has grown into formidable proportions among a certain class of correspondents in Washington.

PAYMENT OF DEPARTMENT CLERKS.

Formal propositions for paying the Department clerks the extra compensation of twenty per cent. have already been laid before the Senate and House and appropriately referred. A pamphlet has also appeared containing an official indorsement in favor of the claim of the clerks with recommendatory letters from Gen. GRANT, the Secretaries of the Navy and Interior, the Postmaster-General and a large number of other high officers. The

bill passed last year expired by limitation July 1, 1867, and the clerks are clamorous for a reenactment. Gen. Grant indorses the movement in the following words: "Believing that the circumstances under which the additional compensation was given, and the reasons for giving it, have full as much force now as then, I earnestly recommend the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress."

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

Gen. Sherman is expected to arrive here tomorrow, and the balance of the members of the Indian Commission will reach here before Monday, at which time a meeting of the Commission will be held, preliminary to making a report to the President to be referred to Congress. The recommendations which the Commission will make in their report are not yet definitely known, but it is understood that a majority of the seven members thereof are strongly against the movement to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department. A part of the members will doubtless urge its formation into a separate and independent department, like that of the Agricultural Bureau.

THE SUSPENSION OF COLLECTOR CALLICOT.

The President, to-day, sent to the Senate the notice of the suspension of Ex-Collector Callicot, with the reasons therefor, the latter consisting of a voluminous package of official reports from the Metropolitan Revenue Board and the law officers of the Government in New-York. Several other like suspensions in the Revenue service were submitted.

THE CASE OF FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

The immediate object of the bill introduced by Gen. Garfield in the House a day or two since, and referred to the Military Committee, is to effect specially the case of Fitz-John Porter. The President holds that he has the power to reinstate an officer cashiered the service by sentence of a General Court-martial without his name being sent to the Senate for confirmation. While this bill will prevent the reinstatement of any officer, except by consent of the Senate, the Committee will doubtless report favorably upon the bill.

GEN. MOWER.

The relieving of Gen. Mower by Gen. Hancock from duty in Louisiana, is in accordance with a desire expressed by Gen. Mower some time since, and to enable him to enjoy a leave of absence which has been granted him.

COLORED INVENTORS.

The colored race are coming forward as inventors, and the Patent Office report shows that during the past year several have applied to the Patent Office for patents on their own inventions.

THE CONVENTION CARRIED IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Official information from Gen. Canby's headquarters, received here to-night, is to the effect that a Convention in South Carolina is probably called, notwithstanding the apparent failure at first indicated. The returns from the interior show that a larger vote was polled in the upper counties than on the sea-coast. The Convention in North Carolina will probably be fixed for the early part of January, and that for South Carolina somewhat later in the same month.

PERSONAL.

Hon. G. W. Schofield, of Pennsylvania, is still detained at home by the continued illness of his wife. Col. E. W. Dennis, Judge-Advocate-General of the Second Military District, arrived in the city this evening on business connected with that department. Hon. Darwin A. Finney, Representative from the Venango District, Pennsylvania, lies seriously ill in Switzerland, and has had indefinite leave of absence granted him.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

THE MOTLEY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Secretary of State sent to the Senate today additional correspondence between himself and Mr. Motley. Mr. Seward wrote to him April 18, last, that his (Motley's) resignation was accepted, and instructed him to turn over the affairs of the Legation to the Secretary. Motley, on June 15, presented his letter of recall to the Emperor, who, in reply to the kindly feelings expressed, regretted that Mr. Motley was about to sever his diplomatic relations with that Government, and said that he deeply and earnestly appreciated the humane interference on the part of the United States with Mexico in behalf of the Emperor's brother, Maximilian.

SUPERINTENDENT OF WEST POINT.

Gen. Grant sent to the House to-day a letter recommending the passage of a law, that the Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy rank as a Major-General; that a Board of Visitors be authorized to report upon the actual state of the discipline at that establishment; and among other provisions, that no candidate for admission who has been rejected upon his examination, shall be reappointed within two years.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

A letter from the Quartermaster-General was also submitted, asking an appropriation of $13,500,000 to supply deficiencies of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

PARDONED REBELS.

A communication was also sent to the House from the Attorney-General, accompanied by a final list of pardons of rebels in Alabama, Virginia, West Virginia and Georgia, from April, 1865, to July, 1867. The pardons were of those who took part in the rebellion worth over $20,000, postmasters, agents, contractors, &c. The number is probably three or four thousand since the former reports.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day sent into the Senate a number of appointments to the Treasury Department mainly, and of cases under the Tenure of Office Bill, including the cases of Collector Callicott, of the Third New-York District, and Collector Jones, of Richmond.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, appeared in his seat this morning for the first time.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, transmitting a joint resolution ratifying the amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution. Also, resolutions from a Convention of Federal soldiers of Kentucky, requesting that certain property in the hands of the Governor of Kentucky, shall not be allowed to pass into the hands of disloyal persons.

POINT SAN JOSE RESERVATION.

On motion of Mr. Conness, it was

Resolved, That the Acting Secretary of War be requested to communicate to the Senate copies of any reports in the War Department from the commanding officers of the Division of the Pacific, concerning the reduction of the military reservation of Point San Jose, together with copies of any maps connected with such report.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

On motion of Mr. Sumner it was

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate if, in his opinion, it is not incompatible with the public interests, copies of any correspondence between the Government of the United States and the Government of Great Britain, relating to existing claims of these Governments on each other.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Drake offered the following concurrent resolution in relation to the annual Message of the President of the United States:

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the President of the United States, in declaring in his annual Message to the two Houses of Congress, at the present session, that the acts heretofore passed by these Houses relative to the reconstruction of the insurrectionary States are not only objectionable for their assumption of ungranted power, but many of their provisions are in conflict with the direct prohibitions of the Constitution, and that those acts are as plainly unconstitutional as any that can be imagined, has transcended the just limits of his constitutional prerogative to give the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient: that the use of such language by him in his official character is in our judgment calculated to derogate from the rightful authority of the law-making power of the nation, and to incite insubordination if not violent resistence to laws which it is his duty as President to take care shall be faithfully executed; that, as between the Congress and the President, the former is the exclusive and final judge in the first instance of the conformity of its acts to the Constitution, and that when any act has been passed by two-thirds of both Houses over the President's objections, any subsequent official denouncement of it by him as unconstitutional, in the absence of any adjudication to that effect by the Supreme Judiciary of the nation, is a departure from official propriety, and a breach of official obligation justifying and calling for distinct reprehension on the part of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Laid on the table and ordered printed.

Mr. Anthony said, if Congress printed nothing but what it approved, there would be a great economy.

Mr. Cameron agreed with the message in one respect; that it recommended economy in public expenditures, and he thought it would be well to begin at this point to correct what had grown to be a bad habit. The message had already been widely published. Even years ago the expenses for Congressional printing were seven or eight hundred thousand dollars. He intended to advocate economy, and would begin here.

Mr. Anthony said perhaps the Senator would vote to print that part of which he approved. The printing of Congress, it was not generally understood, apart from the increased price of paper, cost no more now than many years ago, when there were fewer documents. What swelled the printing bills was the printing of the Departments, particularly that of the Internal Revenue Department, which although it might be done more cheaply elsewhere, was done here because of the necessary uniformity in blanks, &c.

Mr. Sumner moved to strike out the part of the resolution referring to the President's Message, so that extra copies of the Department reports alone should be printed. Unquestionably the message was a libel, and an incendiary document, calculated to stimulate the rebellion once more and provoke civil war—a direct appeal to the worst passions and prejudices of rebels—an evidence of a direct coalition between the President and them. Jefferson Davis, whose successor Andrew Johnson was, would send just such a message were he President. He hoped money would not be taken from the Treasury to circulate such an offensive document, so well calculated to arouse the worst passions throughout the rebel States.

Mr. Buckalew would be happy to agree with his colleagues on the subject of economy in public expenditures, but in this case he believed the only cost would be the press-work and paper, the composition being already done. The President had submitted an argument against the constitutionality of certain laws enacted in March and July last. This was perfectly legitimate, and to call it a libel was a wrong use of terms. It was not improper in him to call them so, and appeal to Congress to repeal them. If Congress disagreed with him, the people would decide between them. The President had given his views clearly on the condition of the country, and the legislation upon the subject by Congress, and doubtless in the course of the session many members would express themselves with equal warmth on the other side of the question of reconstruction.

Mr. Wilson characterized the message as an assault upon Congress for attempting to take from rebels in the South power which had been placed in their hands by the President, who had himself exercised in 1865 all the powers that Congress exercised in 1867. The question before the country was the two policies; that of the President having placed the Governments at the South in the hands of successful treason, and the freedman into a condition of servitude, whose cry all the world heard but Andrew Johnson. Congress, after a deliberate investigation, h[illegible] adopted [illegible]he other policy of reconstruction, which, after a full trial, had resulted in peace and order all over those States. He read from the report of the Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Alabama, Gen. Swaine, in support of his assertion. The one policy put the power into the hands of rebels, the other into the hands of loyal men. Congress would adhere to its policy, and it would be consummated, and between now and next 4th of July those States would be represented in Congress by loyal men. The President's Message did contain a libel in saying the black men were not fit to exercise the franchise. The rebel papers and Wade Hampton took a different view when he wanted their votes. Though the black man had been threatened with dreadful evils if they did not vote with their old masters, they remained loyal and faithful, and had shown themselves capable to vote. Whoever said otherwise did slander them and would yet be rebuked by their representatives in Congress. Then it would be seen who would libel them or push them out of these halls. He saw no reason, however, for refusing to print the Message; it would soon appear before the country which was right.

Mr. Dixon said, if it were possible to suppress the Message, he should not be surprised that representatives of a minority of the people, according to the latest decision, were desirous to prevent the arguments of the President's Message from coming before the country. It could not now be suppressed, however. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) had denounced the President as a traitor.

Mr. Sumner—No, Sir; I said he was the successor of Jefferson Davis.

Mr. Dixon said that amounted to the same thing, and that in so expressing himself, the Senator had perpetrated more of a libel than was contained in the message. Mr. Dixon went on to argue in favor of the message until he was cut short by the announcement of the expiration of the morning hour, by the gavel of the President *pro tem.*, who said that the unfinished business of yesterday—the joint resolution pledging the faith of the United States to the payment of the national debt in coin or its equivalent—was in order.

Mr. Trumbull moved to suspend the regular order for the purpose of allowing the Senator to proceed.

Mr. Sumner thought as the one subject involved a proposition which must result in substantial advantage to the country, and the other was profitless, the regular order should not be postponed. The Senate agreed to suspend the order, and Mr. Dixon continued reading from the Message and defending it. The President, in saying certain laws were unconstitutional, had not expressed himself more strongly than had Senators on the floor in regard to such laws. The negroes, as the Message said, were put in power in the South.

Mr. Edwards asked if, according to the registration, the negroes were in the majority in any Southern State.

Mr. Dixon thought the whites might be in a majority, but the blacks voted in a body, and the result was their supremacy, though an actual minority; clothing the blacks, therefore, with such power, was essentially placing the South under their control.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, interrupted Mr. Dixon to say that, while he did not say he President was libelous in claiming that he was the defender of the Constitution, he did consider it arrogant; the President was no more the defender of the Constitution than he (Mr. Howard) was.

Mr. Dixon read from the Presidential oath the clause promising to defend the Constitution, and asked if that did not justify the President in the use of the term. Senators took a different oath. He thought the message correct in its language though somewhat warm, perhaps, in view of the fact of the recent condemnation by the people of the Congressional policy. He spoke at some length, referring to recent elections and their lessons, taking up Connecticut, Maine, California, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York and Massachusetts, and closing by reminding the Senate of Gen. Grant's declaration, that the will of the people was the law of the land.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Howard obtained the floor but gave way to Mr. Wilson, who introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the pension laws to Provost Marshals, Deputy Provost Marshals and enrolling officers, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions. He also introduced an act to amend the act providing for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 7, 1867, stating that it authorized a majority of those voting to call a Convention, instead of requiring a majority of those registered. The bill was referred.

Mr. Trumbull introduced a bill, which was adopted, declaring what shall constitute a quorum of the Supreme Court of the United States. He stated when the Supreme Court consisted of ten Judges, six had been required as a majority. Now that there were but eight, the bill provided that five should be considered a majority.

The Committee on Judiciary was discharged, on motion of Mr. Trumbull, from the further consideration of a petition in regard to the neglect of certain turnpike companies in Washington. He stated that sufficient power in the premises existed in the Levy Court.

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

On motion of Mr. Conness, the order to print the reply of the Secretary of the Treasury to the resolution of inquiry in regard to the amount received from captured and abandoned property, which had been rescinded on his motion, was renewed.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Mr. Edmunds' bill in respect to specie payment, above referred to, was then taken up. Mr. Edmonds said it was important that Congress should now declare itself on this question, and such was the intention of the bill. It had been said that such a declaration before the debt had become due was premature, but the condition of the country required this explicit declaration now. The debt was owing in good hard money. It was argued that a new loan would soon be negotiated, and it could be obtained on better terms if the threat to pay this debt in currency was kept impending, but no honorable man could defend such a course. After a lengthy argument from Mr. Edmunds in support of his bill, the Senate held a short executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. French, of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The galleries were crowded with spectators, in expectation of the impeachment question being before the House.

NATIONAL BANK DEPOSITS.

Mr. Kelley offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report the amount of funds which remained on deposit in the National Banks on the 1st of each month, from the 30th June, 1866, to the 31st October, 1867.

Mr. Eldridge suggested that the amount held in each bank be specified.

Mr. Kelley agreed to modify the resolution accordingly, and the resolution was adopted.

THE COLORED RESTAURANT OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Schenck, after a preliminary explanation, offered a resolution to renew the contract with Penny, the colored man who keeps the House Restaurant, at $200 per year, and that he be allowed to sell beer and malt liquors.

The Speaker decided that the last part of the resolution was out of order, being a violation of a joint rule of the two Houses.

Mr. Eldridge suggested that in view of the late action of Massachusetts, that the rule should be modified. The resolution should be referred to the Committee on Rules.

THE CITIZENSHIP QUESTION.

Mr. Cullom offered a resolution that

Whereas, the British Government claims exclusive authority to determine the question of validity of American citizenship, that the United States Government recognizes no gradation among American citizens, and declares that all American citizens, whether native or naturalized, are entitled to and shall receive protection from the United States Government; and no claim made by any foreign Government over naturalized American citizens shall be recognized as destroying or weakening the right of such citizens to the protection of the United States. That the United States Government will at all hazards protect the rights of all citizens, whether at home or abroad; and that it is the duty of the President to see to it that American citizens, native born or naturalized, who may be in other lands on lawful pursuits, shall not be unlawfully deprived of their liberties, or subjected to military service, or otherwise deprived of their rights as American citizens.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE REPEAL OF THE COTTON TAX.

The House then took up, as the regular order of business, the bill to repeal the cotton tax.

Mr. Griswold advocated the passage of the bill on the ground that no product of the soil could at present worse bear a direct tax than cotton. The consumption of American cotton in England had diminished forty per cent. He opposed the substitute offered by Mr. Brooks, making the repeal of the tax apply to the present crop, on the ground that not one-third of the cotton-growers would derive any advantage under it.

Mr. Kelley spoke in favor of the bill as reported, and declared that if he thought the substitute were practicable he would give it his cheerful support.

Mr. Archer advocated the substitute, declaring that not more than one-fifth of the present crop has passed from the hands of the producer; at all events, he contended that the cotton now in the hands of the growers should be exempted.

Mr. Maynard opposed the substitute, which he said was merely a question between the Treasury on one hand and cotton speculators and rich growers on the other. As to the original bill, his remarks did not show him very clearly to be on either one side or the other.

Mr. Windom sent up and had read by the Clerk a circular extensively circulated in the South by Herschel V. Johnson & Co., offering to recover in the Court of Claims all taxes that have been or shall be paid on cotton, in consideration of being allowed to retain one-half the amount recovered.

Mr. Baker favored the original bill, and gave his reasons therefor; he opposed the substitute for the benefit of the small growers of cotton.

Mr. Covode gave notice of an amendment to reduce the tax on cotton to one per cent. per pound.

Mr. McCarthy opposed the removal of the tax, holding that the tax did not operate as a premium to Indian or Egyptian cotton. The American cotton, he held, was able to bear from three to five cents per pound tax. Half of it went abroad, and this tax made foreign nations contribute to the payment of the national debt. The question should be held in abeyance until the Committee on Ways and Means could show how the deficit of $20,000,000, that would result from the passage of the bill, was to be made good.

Mr. Munn gave notice of an amendment to the substitute by making the repeal of the tax apply to all cotton on the farms where grown, and which is the property of the producer at the time of the passage of the act. He spoke in support of that proposition.

Mr. Bromwell, of Illinois, opposed the substitute, holding that of the small producers of cotton not one in a hundred held his cotton to-day without its being subject to such control by factors or merchants as to take it out of his hands. He doubted if one-tenth of the cotton crop of this year was now in the hands of producers.

Mr. Moorhead did not suppose there was any danger of the House voting for the substitute, as it had been so clearly shown that that would enure to the benefit of speculators, and not of producers. It was with reluctance he yielded to the removal of the tax at all, but he did so because, if continued, the American cotton would be driven from the markets of Europe. Even a tax of one cent per pound would interfere with its production.

Mr. Miller gave notice of a motion to recommit the bill, in order that the question may be incorporated in a regular tax bill. He did not know any product that can bear a tax better than cotton. The next movement would be to exempt from taxation sugar, tobacco, and whisky.

Mr. Pile gave notice of an amendment to the original bill by removing the tax from all raw cotton that shall, at the time of its passage, continue to be the property of and in the possession of the producer thereof.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, moved to recommit the bill with instructions to report back an additional section, that the Court of Claims shall not have or entertain jurisdiction of any claim to recover back any tax paid or that be paid on cotton.

Mr. Burr spoke in favor of the substitute and argued against the constitutionality of the tax. As to the deficit that would be created, he said that if Congress would turn its attention to measures of peace and repeal the military measures of last session it would save from one to two hundred millions a year.

Mr. Marshall had always regarded the tax on cotton as a palpable violation of the Constitution, and of every principle of sound policy. The tax should not only be repealed so far as affects future crops, but should take effect instantly. As to the argument that that would benefit speculators, he suggested every change in taxation produced inequality and injustice.

Mr. Kerr had originally opposed the tax on cotton, and was now in favor of its repeal. It was wrong and unjust; had no warrant in the Constitution, and should be repealed. He was in favor of its unconditional repeal, without reference to any collateral issues. In other words, it was never too soon for Congress to take the back track on any unconstitutional and unrighteous law.

Mr. Schenck rose to close the debate, and moved the previous question on the amendment. He would not move the previous question on the bill, because he wished to give his colleague (Mr. Lawrence) an opportunity of offering his amendment.

The motion to recommit was withdrawn, and the previous question was seconded on the pending amendment.

Mr. Schenck said he would not go into the constitutional argument. The tax, he admitted, was an exceptional one, and a departure from the rule of the Government, not to tax agricultural products. As to its being a sectional tax, then, if it were, a tax on coal would be also a sectional tax. He did not base his bill on any such arguments, but simply on the grounds of expediency. He proceeded to argue against the substitute, and stated that from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 tax had been already paid on the year's crop.

Mr. Barnes asked whether it was not a fact, that it had been understood in the South, since November, that the tax would be removed, and therefore little cotton had been sold since.

Mr. Schenck replied in the negative, and stated that it was generally understood and believed that the cotton had gone forward. He argued that the substitute would be no benefit to the laborer, whose interest ended with the gathering of the crop. It might operate beneficially in the cases of a few large growers, who combined the character of merchant and grower; but the small growers, including freedmen, had been compelled to sell early. If, therefore, the repeal of the tax applied to the present crop, the consequence would be to relieve neither the laborer nor the small necessitous grower, but the merchant and broker. He could not vote for the substitute, without at the same time providing for a refunding of the tax already paid on this year's cotton. He believed that to be inexpedient and impracticable, and that instead of its inuring to the benefit of those who should benefit by it, the claims for a refunding of the tax would be bought up by sharks. He stated that it would be one of the attempts of Congress at this session, and in which he would coincide, to relieve manufacturers of a great number of small taxes, which were vexatious and annoying, and many of which did not pay the cost of collection. The Committee of Ways and Means would, perhaps, recommend that the whole internal revenue should should be collected from some eight or ten articles, embracing spirits, tobacco, licenses, stamps and some other matters.

Mr. Brooks spoke in support of his substitute, showing that it had no retrospective effect, and would not take out of the Treasury a dollar of the tax already paid. He contended that nothing was more destructive to the commercial and shipping interests of the North than the levy of $23,000,000 tax on cotton. He read statistics showing that the exports of cotton from Bombay had run up from 802,844 bales in 1864 to 1,100,709 bales in 1867; and this he ascribed to the premium which the tax on American cotton gave to the growth of cotton in foreign countries. Referring to the circular which Mr. Windom had sent up, and had read, and to insinuations that those who were in favor of his substitute were in the interest of speculators, sharps or shysters, he said that that gentleman, from his position at the head of the Committee on Indian Affairs, may have become familiar with rascalities; but for himself, he would say, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*" Nobody had a right to make such insinuations against him. He was the organ of no one, and never intended to be. He spoke for his constituents alone, and not for cotton planters of the South but for the country at large.

Mr. Harding opposed the bill. He argued that the attempt to grow cotton in India had proved a failure, and that the present low price of cotton was not owing to the tax, but to the fact that owing to the high prices which prevailed during the war, the markets were glutted. He argued that if this bill was passed, no more of the present crop would be sent to market, but would be kept and commingled with the crops of next year, so as to save the tax of 2½ cents per pound.

Mr. Robinson asked Mr. Schenck for a minute's time.

Mr. Schenck consented to allow him one minute with the stipulation that he would not say a word about the Green Island [laughter] but only about the cotton tax.

Mr. Robinson accepted the condition, with the remark that he was sorry that the gentleman (Mr. Schenck) wanted to exclude the higher subject. He would, however, confine himself to the lower one. He merely wanted to say that there would have been no need of this bill to-day if the statesmen on the Republican side of the House had only sustained a proposition to the same effect which he had brought forward in the House on the 18th of July last.

The House then proceeded to vote on the pending amendments.

Mr. Covode's amendment to reduce the tax to one cent per pound was rejected without division.

Mr. Nunn's amendment to the substitute, so as to make the latter apply only to cotton on the farms where grown, and the property of the producer at the time of the passage of the bill, was rejected without division.

Mr. Brooks' subtitute to make the repeal take effect immediately was rejected—yeas 42, nays 120.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, offered his amendment to add a new section, declaring that the Court of Claims shall not have or entertain any claim to recover back tax paid on cotton.

Mr. Hooper, of Utah, asked Mr. Schenck to let him offer an amendment, exempting from the tax, cotton raised in Nevada, Utah and Arizona, being for home consumption.

Mr. Schenck declined, with the remark that the gentleman attained his object in getting the amendment into the *Congressional Globe*.

Mr. Miller renewed his motion to recommit the bill, which was negatived.

The question was then taken on Mr. Lawrence's amendment by yeas and nays, and it resulted, yeas 69, nays 93. So the amendment was rejected.

The bill was then passed; yeas 145, nays 20.

The members voting in the negative were Messrs. Benjamin, Benton, Butler, Cornell, Covode, Ela., Ferris, Harding, Higby, Jenckes, Kelsey, Lynch, McCarthy, Miller, Pike, Poland, Starkweather, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Stevens of Pennsylvania, and Ward.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The Speaker presented communications as follows: From the President, with additional lists of pardons for rebellion; referred to the Judiciary Committee. From the Secretary of War, *ad interim*, transmitting a communication from the Inspector of the Military Academy, proposing certain legislation relative to that institution; referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Also, transmitting a statement of buildings rented or leased in St. Louis for military purposes; same reference. From the Secretary of the Navy, with reports of naval officers on claims of contractors for building vessels, &c.; referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE PREMATURE PUBLICATION OF THE MESSAGE.

The Speaker said he had been asked to present a communication from special correspondents of the Press in reference to the premature publication of the President's Annual Message, and asking that the matter be referred to a Committee for investigation as to the responsibility for that breach of honor and good faith. The communication was signed by Messrs. Crounse, New-York Times; Young, New-York *Tribune*; Shaw, Chicago *Journal*; Smith, New-York *Evening Post*; McFarland, Evening Press Association; Warden, Philadelphia *Ledger* and *Baltimore Sun*; Elliott, Philadelphia *Age*, Boynton, Cincinnati *Gazette*; Adams, New-York *World*, and Brooks, Philadelphia *Press*.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, moved as the communication was respectful that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Agreed to.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

The Speaker presented a message from the Senate with concurrent resolution for the reappointment of the Joint Committee on Retrenchment. He stated that there was no necessity for the resolution as the proposed action had been taken on the 7th of March last for the Fortieth Congress; laid on the table. Also, a like concurrent resolution for Committee on Ordnance; the yeas and nays were ordered on concurring. Pending the question the House at 3:45 adjourned.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

From the report of the Secretary of the Interior it appears that during the past year 7,041,114.50 acres of the public lands have been disposed of, this being nearly two and a half million acres more than has been disposed of in any previous year. The cash receipts from sales and fees of various kinds amounted to $1,347,862 50. In no previous year have the receipts been within half a million dollars of this amount. Contracts have been made for a survey of the northern boundary of California, a portion of the eastern boundary of Oregon and the northern boundary of New-Mexico; and it is recommended that appropriations be made for the survey of the northern and eastern boundaries of Colorado and Nevada.

The last soldier of the Revolution who was a pensioner, has died during the year, but by special act of Congress, two other veterans of that war have been placed on the rolls at $500 a year. The names of 197 widows of Revolutionary soldiers are now on the rolls, of whom 119 were married previous to Jan. 1, 1800. There are as pensioners, 1,310 widows and orphans of soldiers who served in wars subsequent to the Revolution and prior to the rebellion. There were enrolled on the 30th of June last, 70,802 invalid military pensioners, who receive $6,478,004 14 annually, and 82,291 widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of soldiers, who receive $9,664,075 83 annually; making the total amount of army pensions $16,142,079 97. The number of navy pensioners on the 30th of June was 1,054 invalids, receiving $89,652 25 annually, and 1,327 widows, orphans, &c., who receive $305,742 25 annually. The whole amount paid to this class last year was $318,241 20. During the year 36,482 pensioners of all classes were added to the rolls, and 7,932 were dropped from various causes, leaving on the rolls 155,474. The total amount of pensions of all classes was $16,447,822 22, the expense of disbursement amounting to $2,172,134 24. During the year ending Sept. 30, there were admitted 954 applications for bounty land warrants, requiring 148,960 acres of land. The invested navy pension fund now amounts to $13,000,000, and there is an uninvested balance of $229,246 37. The Secretary speaks of the Pension Act as most comprehensive and munificent. He suggests that an increased appropriation be made for special investigation to prevent frauds upon the Government, and that the order in which the relatives of a deceased soldier should take precedence be more clearly defined by the statute. He also recommends such an amendment of the law as will exclude from its benefits the widow or children of an army officer who dies of disease not contracted, or from a cause not occurring during war and in the line of duty. The same provision, he says, should be applied to the navy, with such modifications as the arduous and peculiar character of that service may, in the opinion of Congress, require.

In speaking of the Indians, whose estimated number is 300,000, spreading from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean, the Secretary says, that as the selection of suitable reservations and the removal of the Indians to them cannot be done in the short time allowed the Commissioners by the act of Congress, two Commissions, of not less than three persons each, should be appointed, and adequate means placed at the disposal of the Secretary of the Interior. The cost will be very inconsiderable compared with that of war. A wise and just policy will soon relieve us from the necessity of either feeding or fighting the Indians. An increase in the salaries of the Superintendents of Indian Affairs and Indian Agents is recommended, that men of undoubted capacity and integrity may be secured, and the temptation to commit frauds may be removed. It is required by the necessities of the service that Superintendents be at once appointed for Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Dakotah.

The number of patents applied for during the year was 16,547; there were issued 11,655, including reissues and designs; and 1,224 in addition were allowed; 3,486 caveats were filed; 96 applications for extension were received and 82 were granted. The receipts were $611,910 61; expenses, $553,509 98. The whole amount now in the Treasury to the credit of the patent fund is $286,607 89. The Secretary repeats his recommendation that the law permitting an appeal from the Commissioner of Patents to one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District be repealed. In no other instance is an appellate power given to a Judge to affirm or reverse the action of an executive officer.

The progress of the Union Pacific Railroad during the year has been satisfactory. Notwithstanding the delays occasioned by Indian raids, the Company report that during the present year the road will probably be extended to a point 537 miles west of Omaha. The road has been definitely located 600 miles, and the earthwork will be finished to that point in the present year. The surveys of the line have been revised through to Salt Lake. The whole cost to Oct. 1, exclusive of unadjusted contractors' accounts, was $21,757,488 79. On the 1st of July the road was in operation to Julesburh, 377 miles. The receipts from all sources amounted to $1,015,195 29, the expenses being $658,880 54. Of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, about 50 miles have been in progress of construction during the year, most of it on the eastern and western slopes of the Sierra Nevadas. Eighteen miles on the eastern slope are graded, and the track is being laid at the rate of about one-half mile per day, while grading is still going on. On the western slope a large force of laborers is at work, and it is believed that with a favorable season the grading will be completed and the track laid over the summit before the snow suspends the work. At Sacramento, the company have erected, along the river front, wharves and derricks capable of moving an immense freight from vessels to the cars. The gross earnings since Jan. 1, 1865, have been $2,071,768 68, and the expenses $521,072 39. The Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, which last year had reached Fort Riley, has this year been extended 170 miles further, completing the road for a distance of 305 miles from the initial point on the line dividing Kansas and Missouri. The earnings for ten months and a half from Oct. 15, 1866, were $1,226,483 08. The business done for the Government during the same time amounted to $358,949 49, and the amount retained by the United States Treasurer, from that due on Government business alone for the month of August, is nearly 8 per cent. per annum of the principal of the bonds issued to the Company on account of the construction of the road. This would repay the principal at no distant period by the Government business alone, should it be continued to the same extent. The payment of the bonds at maturity is therefore considered by the company to be fully assured. Forty miles of the road of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company have been accepted since the last annual report, and the Government Commissioners are now engaged in examining another section of twenty miles. The road has been definitely located for 100 miles, and terminates in Marshall County, Kansas. The construction of bridges occasions a heavy expense. The Department has not been advised of the construction of any portion of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad. The first section of the Western Pacific Railroad line, of California, 20 miles in length, was accepted in December last. No work has since been prosecuted. Commissioners examined the road of the San Francisco and San José Railroad Company, and reported Feb. 9, 1866, that, in its construction and equipment, it fully attained the standard of excellence prescribed by the Pacific Railroad Acts. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company report that two surveying parties from Lake Superior and two from the Pacific coast have been actively engaged in the field. Explorations have been made, and the Company are of opinion that a practicable route will be found. No portion of the road has been constructed. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company has accepted the conditions of the act approved July 27, 1866, granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast.

In the remainder of his report the Secretary enumerates the alterations and repairs needed in the public buildings at Washington; mentions the special claims of asylums and benevolent enterprises in the District of Columbia, and gives a statement of the progress made in erecting penitentiaries in the Territories, as provided by act of Congress.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1475—Mason vs. Cameron.	1653—Smith vs. Deyo.
1483—Ontario Bank vs. Bradford.	1657—Hayward vs. Dieffenback.
1135—Williams, Jr., vs. Wood.	1671—Ontario Bank vs. McNeill.
1607—Trotter vs. Graham.	1679—Campbell vs. Little.
1611—Eckhoff, Admr. vs. Beckmeyer.	1681—McGhee vs. Smith.
1613—Greves vs. Decher, Treasurer, &c.	1711—Alexander vs. Rushmore.
1631—Jex vs. Graham.	1503—Curran vs. Lake.
1633—Roe et al. vs. McMasters, imp.	653—Christie vs. Haskill.
1641—Howes et al. vs. Chapman.	1109—Harris vs. Clapp et al.
1651—Hardity vs. Shields.	561—Cushman vs. Rowland et al.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
430—Uttlebach vs. Kahn.	1030—Ballgarten vs. Farley.
1096—Ebel, President, vs. Saward et al.	606—Kerns vs. Sullivan.
604—East R. Bank vs. Austin, imp.	4026—Angevine vs. Angevine et al.
1734—McCarthy vs. O'Brien.	1294—Kirtland, Assn., vs. Northup et al.
1636—Weeks et al. vs. Goetz et al.	1244—Bellvay et al. vs Converse et al.
956—Peck et al. vs. Bailey et al.	1258—Mayor, &c., vs. Beebe et al.
300—Low et al. vs. Hall et al.	1162—Merritt et al. vs. Leary et al.
1242—Cohen et al. vs. McGay.	3266—Murphy vs. Murphy.
1502—Reckhow vs. Nomain.	1364—Laws vs. Corwin.
706—Richardson et al. vs. Clark et al.	1390—Bell, Admix., vs. Spotts, Admr., et al.

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1892—Wallace vs. Passeger et al.	1630—Hector vs. Schmidt.
1437—Brookman et al. vs. Hamill et al.	3328—Swift et al. vs. Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co.
1946—Hutchison vs. Jones.	1204—Van Buren vs. Phelps, Jr., et al.
1812—Eschelbach vs. Sinsheimer.	1794—DeGraw vs. Haven.
882—Kane vs. Dinsmore, President.	460—Roberts vs. Toledo & Wabash Railroad Company.
618—Dyer vs. Otis.	1504—Tallman vs. Wright et al.
755—Martin et al. vs. Spotts et al.	686—Perkins vs. McDavitt.
825—Hunt et al. vs. Spotts et al.	1086—Grund et al. vs. Pendergast, et al.
1672—Stagg vs. Alexander, &c.	894—Ortis vs. Leeds et al.
1706—Motz, Administrator, vs. Roach et al.	1416—Makewen vs. Finigan.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.	Nos.
21—Mott, on behalf, &c. vs. Connolly, Comptroller.	22—Same vs. Same.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
223—Lyle vs. Easton.	172—Parish vs. Sherman et al.
207—Parker vs. Ward.	173—The Imp. and Tra. Nat. Bank vs. Arnold et al.
163—Johnston vs. Cons. Silver Mining Co.	174—Atwood vs. The Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company.
165—Newhall vs. Decker et al.	175—Barrill, Ex'r vs. Boardman, Ex'x.
166—Mullen vs. Same.	177—Hamilton et al vs. Clinton et al.
167—The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company vs. McIntyre et al.	178—The Waverley National Bank vs. Halsey et al.
168—Noe vs. Sanderson.	
169—Sackett vs. Havens.	
170—Same vs Same.	
171—Ferris vs. Van Valkenburgh et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
75—Gallar vs. Gregan.	84—Woodruff et al. vs. Valentine.
78—Shears et al. vs. Bates, &c.	99—Maitland et al. vs. Alloway et al.
83—Teed et al. vs. Valentine et al.	108½—Tiffany et al. vs. Platt.
	114—Smith vs. Lyman et al.

Call No. 131. Vose vs. Trustees of International Improvement Fund.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos	Nos.
2383½—Swift vs. Wylie.	3113—Schermerhorn vs. Barnes.
3127—Cohen vs. Kelly.	3383—— vs. ——.
3475—Goodman vs. Stein.	2827—Sanger vs. Bininger.
3339—Ward vs. Cent. Park, N. & E. R. R. Co.	3361—Dodge vs. Clyde.
3373—Hart vs. Willis.	3341—Dodge et al vs. Hatch.
3397—Nat. Shoe and Leather Bk of N. Y. vs. Ross.	3469—Willetts et al. vs. Justus et al.
3441—[illegible] vs. Havens et al.	3477—Nichols vs. Ackley.
	3479—Russel vs. Met. Ins. Co.

Part II.—Held by Garvin, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3604—Wellington vs. Smith.	3346—Bonnell vs. Healy.
1706—Reis vs. Boiken et al.	3360—Dodge et al. vs. Clyde.
2618—Sturgis vs. N. J. Steam Nav. Co.	3458—Russell vs. Baltic Fire Ins. Co.
3620—Baum et al. vs. Rauth.	2346—Michoer vs. Graux.
3640—Williams vs. Brookman et al.	3498—Hoffman vs. Stern.
3626—Gregory vs. Roach.	1556—Wesson vs. Hope.
[illegible]—Herst vs. De Comeau.	3466—Russell vs. St. Nicholas Ins. Co.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
356—McNeil vs. Rogers.	1242—Simpson vs. Sexton.
813—Healy vs. Reilly et al.	647—Bird vs. Pond.
684—Hart vs. Goldsmith, &c.	424—Seaman vs. The Mayor, &c.
843—Phyfe, &c., vs. Roe, &c.	808—Frank vs. Bromhust.
756—Collins vs. Ricnards.	743—Glans et al. vs. Schneider et al.
1287—Norton et al. vs. Lawrence et al.	608—Wilford vs. Murphy et al.
861—Case et al. vs. Valentine et al.	781—Hugel et al. vs. Robt. Froelich.
717—Lorillard Ins. Co. vs. Burrows, &c.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4—Hendrick vs. Loges.	—Hawley vs. Carroll.
7—Willenbrink vs. Oachs.	—Franklin vs. Strauss.
8—Weisser vs. Oachs.	—Wood vs. McClel and.
10—Meyer vs. Steiner.	—Repplier vs. Healey.
16—Keenan vs. Dahlman.	15—Stevens vs. Cox.
—Lightstone vs. Levy.	—Low vs. Lawton.
24—Merk vs. Mullett.	28—Wonderly vs Beekman.
25—Smith vs. Johnson.	29—Colby vs. Schloemer.
26—Young vs. Fossard.	30—Guernsey vs. Marshall.
—Fogarty vs. Crawley.	31—Wulff vs. Frank.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Held by Judge Thompson—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
12—Frank vs. Kiefer.	71—Morgan & Laird vs. Higgins.
60—Pearsell vs. Eldert.	72—Laird vs. Morgan.
62—Eberle vs. Graesser.	74—Kenmore vs. Otton.
63—Dayton vs. Robbins and wife.	75—Adams vs. Duff.
64—Gardner & Johnson vs. Cumberson.	76—Allschul vs. Spellman.
65—Baker vs. Campbell.	77—Roch vs. Lonck.
66—Donohue vs. Bergen.	78—Smith vs. Martin.
68—McCall vs. Browne.	79—Cohn vs. Mawn.
69—Albrecht vs. Fitzsimmons.	80—Riley vs. Gordon.
70—Kidd vs. Lennox.	81—Albrecht vs. Fitzsimmons.

SALE OF DURAND'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—The private collection of paintings belonging to A. B. Durand, the well-known artist, will be sold at public auction to-morrow evening, commencing at 7:30 o'clock, at "Leeds' Art Galleries," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway. The collection comprises 100 paintings, all executed by Durand, and comprising studies of American scenery in New-York, New-Hampshire, Vermont and New-Jersey. They will be on exhibition at No. 817 Broadway until sold.

Gaining Laurels.

Your Machine is a great favorite with my wife. She says she would sooner part with any other piece of furniture she has. She has used it one year, and the first needle is yet to be broken! Your machine is *gaining laurels* here, when compared with other kinds in the village—for family use; and especially for thin goods, and for hemming, felling, tucking, cording, braiding, &c. On showing a little dress that was tucked a few days ago on it to a lady, she expressed great admiration, saying that some of her friends, who had other machines, had told her that such kinds of work could not be done *well*—on any machine; but, she added: "Seeing is believing—I never saw any done by *hand* nearly so nice."—*D. M. Smith, Asbury, N. J., July 1, 1867, to Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.—Adv.*

The Swan pours out her sweetest song when dying. In like manner, the fragrance of Phalon's "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" grows more exquisite as it becomes fainter. This is not the case with the ordinary extracts for the handkerchief. Their original scent soon lapses into a decidedly repulsive odor.—*New-Haven Palladium.*

The best article ever offered.

Cromwell & Jones,

Manufacturers of

SAND PAPER.

No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,

New-York.

Ball, Black & Co.

Call the attention of their friends to their elegant and varied assortment of SILVER PLATED WARE, manufactured expressly for them by the MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY. These goods are not simply useful and durable, but elegant in style and design.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867. STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.

The Howe Machine Company—Elias Howe, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, over eighty-two competitors, the only Cross of the Legion of Honor and Gold Medal given to American Sewing-machines.

Another Grand Triumph.

The FLORENCE was awarded the First Prize for family sewing-machines at the American Institute Fair, 1867, just closed.

FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.

No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

The New Hat Store.

Fine Silk Hat, $6; the best Silk Hat, $7; as sold on Broadway for $8 and $9. Our extensive stock of felts and caps retailed at our factory prices.

FLEMING, No. 146 Fulton-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

"At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, Laroche et Cie new wedding notes, cards, &c. Just received from Paris.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Throat Affections.—A Physician writing from Newfane, New-York, speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," says; "For alleviating that horrid irritation only felt by those who have suffered from any bronchial affection, and for hoarseness and sore throat too, I am free to confess (though I am an M. D.,) they answer all you claim for them." To avoid disappointment be sure to *obtain* the *genuine* "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

Musical Boxes,

Playing from 1 to 72 tunes, and costing from $5 to $2,000. The largest assortment that can be seen anywhere.

M. J. PAILLARD & CO., Manufacturers and Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

The Great Paris Exposition Concentrated the best talent from every country in Europe, and from that source were obtained the choicest FABRICS IN UPHOLSTERY GOODS AND LACE CURTAINS, of the most beautiful designs ever offered. On sale at WALRAVEN'S, No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st., at prices comparatively low.

MARRIED.

ASPINWALL—LANE.—At Trinity Chapel, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, by Rev. Dr. Swope, Thomas Aspinwall, Esq., of London, England, to Evelina A., daughter of Joel C. Lane, Esq., of New-York.

EGERTON—BRONSON.—At Trinity Church, Carbondale, Penn., on Tuesday, Nov. 19, by the Rector, Rev. J. McAlpin Harding, L. Egerton, Jr., to Sallie, only daughter of W. W. Bronson, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

ATWOOL.—On Monday, Dec. 2, Phebe Anna, wife of H. Courtenay Atwool, M. D., and only daughter of Wm. Tillinghast, of Albany.

BRITTON.—At Communipaw, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 3, Gertrude Britton, widow of the late Abraham Britton, in the 62d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Lafayette Reformed Church, Lafayette, Hudson County, N. J., on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BRUSH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 3, Ann Amelia, daughter of Mary Ann and the late Jonathan B. Brush.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 54 High-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, Dec. 5, at 2 o'clock.

DENNISTON.—At Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 2, Robert Denniston, aged 67 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Friday, Dec. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BUSH.—At Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 2, Sanford S. Bush, of Cincinnati, aged 23 years and 3 months.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his brother-in-law, W. M. Raymond, No. 77 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, (Thursday,) Dec. 5, at 10 A. M. The remains will be buried at Orange.

BULE.—At Hudson City, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, Helena, eldest daughter of Henry and Eliza Bule, aged 13 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral this (Thursday) afternoon at 3½ o'clock, from their residence, Van Winkle-av., Hudson City.

EVANS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 4, Betsey L., wife of John Evans.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 159 Jay-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 7.

HAZEN.—Suddenly, at Greenpoint, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 3, David Osborn, son of John and Fannie A. Hazen, aged 3 months and 12 days.

LAFLIN.—At the residence of her father-in-law, at Pittsfield, Mass., on Sunday, Nov. 24, Fannie C., wife of Gen. Byron Laflin, aged 34 years.

RANDOLPH.—At Riverdale, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 4, Helen Lothrop Randolph, daughter of Edmund D. and Helen E. L. Randolph, in the 6th year of her age.

SKIDMORE.—At Great Neck, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 3, Charles Hewlett, youngest child of Gen. James H. and Mary A. Skidmore, in the 11th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday next, the 7th inst., at Christ Church, Manhassett, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

STRATTON.—At Great Barrington, Mass., Cornelia, daughter of J. Wilson and Josephine A. Stratton, aged 4 years.

Funeral services will take place at No. 15 East 127th-st., at 12 M. on Friday, the 6th inst.

UPHAM.—On Wednesday, Dec. 4, Joseph Upham, in the 60th year of his age.

The funeral will be on Friday, the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 240 Henry-st., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

WORDWORTH.—At Rome, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 25, Geo. W. Wordworth, in the 81st year of his age.

MISCELLANEOUS.

535 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the Winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this great national work are ample. The United States grants its six per cent. bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large, if not to the full, extent of its claim in services. These bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own first mortgage bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the bondholders, and deliver the bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is one hundred millions dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment. Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.,
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & Co., Bankers, 69 Broadway,

and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

Nov. 23, 1867.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

EMIGRANT LANDING DEPOT,
CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1867.

For the purpose of affording increased facilities to the employer and the emigrant a new and commodious building has been erected and fitted up at Castle Garden and is now open as a Labor Exchange where the public and the emigrant are invited to avail themselves of the advantages which will be afforded them without charge. ALFRED ERBE has been appointed Superintendent of the Labor Exchange, and all applications will be made to him.

In opening this Labor Exchange it is designed to furnish to employers not only domestic and agricultural labor, but the various branches of skilled or mechanical labor and to facilitate communication between labor and capital.

GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, President,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, Vice-Pres.
CYRUS H. LOUTRELL,
ISAAC T. SMITH,
FREDERIC KAPP,
PATRICK McELROY,
PHILLIP BESSINGER, Pres. Ger. So.,
RICH'D O'GORMAN, Pres. Irish Em. So.,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of N. Y.,
SAMUEL BOOTH, Mayor of Brooklyn,
Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New-York.
BERNARD CASSERLY,
General Agent and Superintendent.

WILL MRS. SEGAR, WHO PLACED A child in the Union Home and School, call at the institution immediately—58th-st.?

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

These Pills are composed of various roots, including Podophlin, or concentrated Mandrake, the compound having the power to relax the secretions of the liver as promptly and effectually as blue-pill or mercury, and without producing any of those disagreeable or dangerous effects which often follow the use of the latter.

In all bilious disorders these Pills may be used with confidence, as they promote the discharge of vitiated bile, and remove those obstructions from the liver and biliary ducts which are the cause of bilious affections in general.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills expel Ascarides, or Seat-Worms, which are so troublesome to many persons, producing Piles, Fistula, Dysentery and other painful disorders.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills cure Sick Headache and all Disorders of the Liver, indicated by sallow skin, coated tongue, costiveness, drowsiness and a general feeling of weariness and lassitude, showing that the liver is in a torpid or obstructed condition.

In short, these Pills may be used with advantage in all cases when a purgative or alterative medicine is required.

Patients can consult him professionally at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All advice free of charge; but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer $5. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists everywhere. A full supply can always be obtained at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, New-York, General Wholesale Agents.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
HENRY C. CARTER, First Vice-President.
BARNET L. SOLOMON, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY RECEIVES THE ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS, AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

CERTIFICATES payable on demand are issued at the same rate.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for one year or more may be made at five per cent.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY discharges all the various duties of similar institutions. It acts as TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS, and Mortgagee for Railroads, and as Financial Agent of State and City Governments, and Foreign and Domestic Corporations, Banks and Bankers. It will act as administrator or executor of estates, and as guardian for minors, and as receiver in litigated cases. The Company is also constituted by its charter a legal depository for money paid into Court.

SECURITY OF THE COMPANY.

The Capital Stock of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over five hundred shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock.

By its charter no loan can be made, directly or indirectly, to any trustee, officer or employe of the Company.

The trustees are compelled to exhibit annually a full statement of their affairs to the Supreme Court, and it is made the duty of the Court to see that they are properly conducted.

The charter restricts the investment of its capital to United States Government Stocks, or New-York State Stocks, or Bonds of Incorporated Cities of this State, or on Loans on Bond and Mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate in this State worth double the amount loaned.

The Company will make loans from its deposits and trust funds on Government Securities, State Stocks and City Stocks of this State; but it is not permitted to DISCOUNT or deal in COMMERCIAL OR BUSINESS paper.

The above provisions constitute this Company a very secure Depository for Money and for trusts committed to its charge.

ADVANTAGES TO DEPOSITORS.

As the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALLANCES, parties can keep accounts in this institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The undersigned has recently made an important discovery in the treatment of deafness, by which any case on the face of the earth can be radically cured. Books free; postage, three stamps.

J. WALTER SCOTT, M. D.,
President New-York Medical University,
No. 30 Clinton-place, New-York City.

DIAMOND FINGER RINGS

of all descriptions, high priced, medium, and low priced, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—Old copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen per steamer AMERICA, will close at this office on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 11:45 A. M.; Stations C, O and D, 11:35 A. M.; Stations E and F, 11:10 A. M.; Station G, 11 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED:
By the author of "Little Prudy,"
DOTTY DIMPLE
AT HER GRANDMOTHER'S.
By
SOPHIE MAY,
Author of "Little Prudy Stories."
24mo. ILLUSTRATED. 75 cents.
By the author of "Climbing the Rope,"
BILLY GRIMES' FAVORITE;
OR, JOHNNY GREENLEAF'S TALENT.
By
MAY MANNERING.
16mo. Illustrated. $1.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

CLIMBING THE ROPE; OR, GOD HELPS THOSE WHO TRY TO HELP THEMSELVES. By MAY MANNERING, author of "Billy Grimes' Favorite." 16mo. Ill. $1.

JACK-OF-ALL TRADES. By ROSA ABBOTT. 16mo. Ill. $1.

ALEXIS THE RUNAWAY. By ROSA ABBOTT. 16mo. Ill. $1.

THE STARRY FLAG. By OLIVER OPTIC. 16mo. Ill. $1 25.

BREAKING AWAY. By OLIVER OPTIC. 16mo. Ill. $1 25.

SHAMROOK AND THISTLE. By OLIVER OPTIC. 16mo. Ill. $1 50.

Sold by all booksellers and newsdealers.

Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price.

LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers,
No. 149 Washington-st., Boston.

HAVE WOMEN NO FRIENDSHIPS?

SEE

MR. ALGER'S.

"FRIENDSHIPS OF WOMEN."

Largest Type 32mo Prayer Book in the Market.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York,
HAVE NOW READY
AN ENTIRELY NEW EDITION OF
THE COMMON PRAYER.
32mo, large type, and beautifully printed,
WITH THE ADDITIONAL HYMNS,
In Every Variety of Binding.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS CALLED TO THEIR VARIOUS EDITIONS OF THE COMMON PRAYER, EMBRACING ALL THE SIZES IN USE.

SEVERAL NEW STYLES OF BINDING. Ask for APPLETON'S Editions of the COMMON PRAYER.

OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE and LONDON BIBLES.

THE ASSORTMENT OF BIBLES, WHICH IS BEING ADDED TO BY WEEKLY ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE, IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE COUNTRY, Comprising more than 1,000 different styles.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

I. A WEEK ON THE CONCORD AND MERRIMACK RIVERS. By HENRY D. THOREAU. A New and Revised Edition. 1 vol. 12mo. Uniform with the other volumes of Thoreau's Works. $2.

II. ANNE OF GEIERSTEIN. 1 vol.

THE FORTUNES OF NIGEL. 1 vol.

Two more volumes of the cheap and elegant Illustrated Library Edition of the Waverley Novels. $1 50 a volume.

III. HIAWATHA. By H. W. LONGFELLOW. A New Edition, from new plates. 1 vol. 16mo. $1 50.

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V. OUR YOUNG FOLKS FOR 1867. A handsome octavo volume of nearly 800 pages, containing stories, sketches, tales of adventure, and poetry, by the best writers of the country. Profusely illustrated by the best artists. Elegantly bound in green morocco cloth. $3.

For sale by all Booksellers. Sent, post paid, on receipt of price, by the publishers,

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston,
and No. 63 Bleecker-st., New-York.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW BOOK.

THE WIDOW'S SON!

THE WIDOW'S SON:

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW AND BEST BOOK, Will be published on Saturday next, Dec. 7, and be for sale by all booksellers, complete in one large duodecimo volume, bound in cloth, for $2, or in paper cover for $1 50, and will be published and for sale by

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

POLITICAL.

ANNA E. DICKINSON, AT COOPER INSTITUTE TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10. See particulars under head "Lectures and Meetings."

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81...	107½	107⅝	10-40 Cou........	101½	101¾
Coupon, 1881.....	112¼	112½	Gold	137⅜	137½
5-20 Regist'd '62.	104½	104¾	June 7.30........	104⅝	104¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	107⅝	107¾	July 7.30	104⅝	104¾
5-20 Coupon, '64.	104⅝	104¾	Dec., comp'ds. '64	119½	119¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	105½	105⅝	May, comp'ds. '65	117½	117¾
5-20C. '65Jan&Jly	107⅝	107¾	Aug., comp'ds.'65	116¼	116½
5-20 Coupon, '67..	107⅝	107¾	Sept.,comp'ds.'65	115¾	116
10-40 Reg.......	100⅝	100⅞	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115½	115¾

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

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JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Chatham National Bank, corner of Broadway and John-st., for the purchase of $100,000 of the Bonds of this Company. These bonds are a first mortgage on the road of $12,000 per mile,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold in this City.

and indorsed and guaranteed by the State of Alabama.

This road runs through the finest cotton region of the State, and the portion now finished is paying expenses and the interest on the bonds. On the completion it will connect with important roads forming the shortest and best line north and east from Montgomery. The debt of Alabama is comparatively small, and her interest promptly paid, which makes the security beyond a doubt.

Bids for all or any part of above will be received, the undersigned reserving the right to reject any or all of the bids.

L. OWEN,
President M. & E. R. R. Co.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.

Buy and sell at market rates:

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris, Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold At the New-York Stock Exchange.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

ST LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

These Bonds cover a Road of 91 miles, finished from St. Louis to Pilot Knob, and in first-class order, and an extension of about the same length from Pilot Knob to Belmont, now rapidly constructing, for which the proceeds of these bonds are to be used, making a through route from St. Louis to New-Orleans by rail. The earnings of the 91 miles are $600,000 a year; the net profits now are sufficient to pay the interest on the entire amount of bonds, were they all issued. The basis of security is believed to be superior to that of any other bonds now offered. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., to H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, or to CLARK, DODGE & CO., corner of Wall and William sts.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

The Coupons due Dec. 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation at the office of W. S. SMALL & CO., No. 61 Broad-st.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA,
MILLEDGEVILLE, Oct. 12, 1867.

THE STATE OF GEORGIA PROPOSES to exchange for her bonds bearing 5 or 6 per cent. interest, due in 1868, 1869 and 1870, 7 per cent. secured by mortgage on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, due in 1886, on the following terms: Bonds due in 1868, subject to a deduction of 1 per cent.; those due in 1869, of 2 per cent.; those due in 1870, of 3 per cent.

The sum total of mortgage bonds after such exchange, will be 3,600,000, being the full amount authorized. Holders desiring to make the exchange, will notify Jno. Jones, State Treasurer, Milledgeville, Ga. By order of the Governor,

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.,
Nos. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the Company's office in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, 1867.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Nov. 22 to Dec. 13, inclusive.

By order of the Board. F. P. WHITE, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1867—2 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Inspectors of Election for Directors of this Company, having been served with injunctions by the Courts, prohibiting them from holding such election, they have accordingly postponed the said election until MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M., at the Company's office.

FREDERICK BILLINGS,
ISAAC TAYLOR,
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, } Inspectors.

WHOEVER HAS NOT ALREADY purchased the stock of the George Washington Toilet Watch Manufacturing Company, No. 58 Broadway, should do so at once. It is safe, and sure to pay.

FINANCIAL.

Collections.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Dec. 4, 1867, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, January coupon off, and pay $39 80 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, January coupon off, and pay $33 80 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

Also a large variety of Insurance and other securities, including CITY and COUNTY BONDS paying good dividends, at the lowest rates for investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.

ON AND AFTER THE 5TH INST., TRUSTEES' Common Certificates will be received at the above named office for conversion into the Common Capital Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company. Persons offering such certificates are requested to furnish schedules stating name, residence, amount of certificates, and number of certificates of stock required in exchange.

On and after the 9th inst., interest in cash at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from Jan. 1 to Dec 1, 1867, will be paid, at this office, on Trustees' Preferred Certificates, when surrendered for conversion into Preferred Capital Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company. Schedules are requested to be furnished in like manner as with the Common Certificates. Blank schedules can be had on application at this office.

By order of the Ex. and Financial Committee.
EDSON D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (corner William-st.,)
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will close at this office on the 9th inst., and reopen on the 16th inst. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hot Spring Mining Company will be held on MONDAY, Dec. 9, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at No. 448 West 34th-st. HENRY FLEMMING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1867.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK Stock Exchange desires to form a connection with a banking house of good standing. Address W. M., Box No. 2,310 New-York Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND NO. 16.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½,) free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, and the semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., less Government tax, on the Third Mortgage Bonds, payable on and after THURSDAY, 16th day of January, 1868, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Jan. 17, 1867.

By order of the Board,
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY CO.,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ERIE Railway Company have declared a dividend on the Preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year 1867, of seven per cent., payable, less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of the Preferred stock will close on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., and reopen on the 7th of January, 1868. By order of the Board,

THORNTON N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the Company, on the 10th day of December next. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., Dec. 2, and reopen Dec 11.

HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RR.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1867.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER cent., less Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock, payable on the 31st of December, 1867, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., to the holders of same as registered at closing of books. The transfer books will close on the 14th proximo, and reopen for transfers on the 2d of January, 1868. C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3, 3d-av., New-York, Opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, ALLOWED on deposits from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO DISTRICT CANVASSERS.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL,
No. 8 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.

The Canvassers of Election for the following Election Districts have failed to file, in this office, as required by law, within twenty-four hours after the closing of the polls, the returns and poll-lists of the election held Dec. 3, 1867, for charter and other officers, viz.:

1st District, 4th Ward.	5th District, 12th Ward.
3d District, 4th Ward.	7th District, 12th Ward.
7th District, 4th Ward.	3d District, 13th Ward.
1st District, 5th Ward.	10th District, 14th Ward.
3d District, 6th Ward.	12th District, 16th Ward.
6th District, 8th Ward.	17th District, 17th Ward.
8th District, 8th Ward.	16th District, 18th Ward.
1st District, 9th Ward.	2d District, 19th Ward.
5th District, 9th Ward.	10th District, 19th Ward.
5th District, 11th Ward.	11th District, 19th Ward.
7th District, 11th Ward.	13th District, 20th Ward.
9th District, 11th Ward.	14th District, 20th Ward.
10th District, 11th Ward.	6th District, 21st Ward.
4th District, 12th Ward.	

D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk Common Council.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REport and Directory of the "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor" being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by calling at the office, Room No. 39 Bible House, 8th-st. The following officers of the Association and Chairmen of Ward Committees are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:

JAMES BROWN, President, 59 Wall-st.
HORATIO ALLEN, Vice-President, 25 Clinton-place.
JAMES LENOX, Vice-President, 53 5th-av.
JNO. C. GREEN, Vice-President, 71 South-st.
A. R. WETMORE, Vice-President, 81 Vesey-st.
JNO. D. WOLFE, Vice-President, 13 Madison-av.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer, 78 South-st.
GEO. GRISWOLD, Recording Secretary, 71 South-st.
Ward 1, 2 and 3—Geo. W. Abbe, 8 Pine-st.
Ward 4—Chas. Chamberlain, 168 South-st.
Ward 5—Henry S. Terbell, 41 Walker-st.
Ward 6—Jno. Boyd, 12 Franklin-st.
Ward 7—Robert S. Place, 252 Madison-st.
Ward 8—Jno. Endicott, 32 Charlton-st.
Ward 9—Daniel French, 1 Charles-st.
Ward 10—B. G. Coles, 100 Forsyth-st.
Ward 11—Daniel D. Wright, 267 7th-st.
Ward 12—Chas. Craft, 127th-st., west of 5th-av.
Ward 13—A. H. Brummell, 416 Grand-st.
Ward 14—Henry P. West, 183 Grand-st.
Ward 15—Hon. F. A. Conkling, 27 East 10th-st.
Ward 16—David Irwin, 204 West 21st-st.
Ward 17—William Truslow, 89 2d-av.
Ward 18—Adam W. Spies, 50 East 21st-st.
Ward 19—Jos. L. T. Smith, 43 East 42d-st.
Ward 20—H. D. Ranney, M. D., 227 West 34th-st.
Ward 21—W. B. Bibbins, M. D., 53 Lexington-av.
Ward 22—A. M. Lyon, 20 Liberty-st.

ELECTED MANAGERS.

STEWART BROWN, 59 Wall-st.
JONATHAN STURGES, 125 Front-st.
Hon. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, 10 West 10th-st.
J. COUPER LORD, 24 Gamercy-place.
ROBERT M. HARTLEY, Corresponding Secretary, 39 Bible House.

THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL,
NOS. 138 and 140 West 28TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1867.

AN ELECTION WILL BE HELD IN the Committee Room of the Congregation, Temple Emanuel, No. 112 East 12th-st., on the 8th day of December next, for three directors as class No. 2, to serve for four years, from the 16th day of January next, in place of Messrs. Benj. Nathan, Jos. Fatman and Jonas Heller; also, for one director in class No. 4, to serve for two years from the 16th day of January next, in place of Rev. Ansel Leo; and also for one director in class No. 1, to serve for three years from the 16th day of January next, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. William Seligman, all of whose term of office will expire on that day.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 o'clock M.

By order of the Board,
SAMUEL A. LEWIS, Honorary Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR OF THE CITY of New-York are requested to assemble in the General Term Room of the Supreme Court at the City Hall, on SATURDAY next, Dec. 7, at noon, for the purpose of paying a proper mark of respect to the memory of the late Chancellor WALWORTH.

MARSHALL S. BIDWELL,	ABM. UNDERHILL,
HENRY NICOLL,	BENJ. D. SILLIMAN,
MURRAY HOFFMAN,	ED. S. VAN WINKLE,
DANIEL LORD,	CHARLES TRACY,
CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,	B. W. BONNEY,
	GEORGE H. FOSTER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1867.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of ABRAHAM C. DAYTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ABRAHAM C. DAYTON,
CHARLES MANLEY,
JNO. A. GRADY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1867.

The undersigned will continue the stock commission business under the firm name of ABRAHAM C. DAYTON & CO., at No. 26 Broad-st.

ABRAHAM C. DAYTON,
JNO. A. GRADY.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF SMITH, MARTIN & CO., bankers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Its affairs will be settled by its successors, SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO., No. 11 Broad-st.

HENRY N. SMITH,
HENRY H. MARTIN,
ABM. ALBMAN.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1867.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO., for the transaction of a general banking, stock and gold commission business in this city.

HENRY N. SMITH,
JAY GOULD,
HENRY H. MARTIN,
JAMES B. BACH.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1867.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE SPECial partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name of CHARLES E. GARDEN, is hereby dissolved by limitation.

CHARLES E. GARDEN,
C. HENRY GARDEN,
DANIEL DONOVAN.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm of GARDEN & CO., in the manufacture and sale of hats by the case.

C. HENRY GARDEN,
CHARLES E. GARDEN.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1867.

THE FIRM OF GEO. G. CLARKSON & CO., of No. 7 Mercer-st., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. GEORGE G. CLARKSON is authorized to sign in liquidation. All dues to said firm must be paid to him; and all claims against the firm will be paid by him.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1867.
GEO. G. CLARKSON,
JAMES C. HAYNES,
GEO. P. CLARKSON.

OFFICE ALBERT R. EDEY & CO.,
No. 36 Broad-st., Dec. 2, 1867.

THE FIRM OF ALBERT R. EDEY & CO., consisting of ALBERT R. EDEY and JOHN VAN SCHAICK ODDIE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation. Albert R. Edey will continue the business.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of HICKS, HENDERSON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1867.
Signed, SAMUEL HICKS,
Per JOHN H. HICKS, Attorney,
WM. T. HENDERSON,
JOHN H. HICKS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WILLARD & STRUTHERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

EDWARD K. WILLARD,
JAMES STRUTHERS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

I. M. SINGER OFFERS FOR SALE ALL his interest in the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, together with all his English and American sewing-machine patents, with his right of extension—in fact, all his vast interest in sewing-machine business and sewing-machine inventions up to the present date. For particulars inquire of D. HAWLEY, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTner in an old established wholesale shoe house in this City; the advertiser wishes to increase his trade. Address Box No. 2,261 Post-office.

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR sale that has paid fifty per cent. profit in the last eight months, and will do it right along; property is worth $75,000; can be bought by paying $30,000 down. Address C. E. W., Box No. 2,847 New-York Post-office.

A NO. 1 RETAIL BOTANIC DRUG-STORE for sale; one of the best and cheapest places ever offered; right place for physician or druggist; large room to manufacture medicine. Particulars at COOLIDGE & ADAMS', No. 108 John-st.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD LIKE TO invest $3,000 in some respectable business; has fifteen years' business experience in this City; references exchanged. Address A. L., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For paving with trap-block pavement Ninety-second-street from Third-avenue to East River.
2. For building sewers in Washington-street, between Beach and Hubert and between Watts and Canal streets; also, in Hudson-street between Franklin and Jay streets, and also in North Moore-street, between Hudson-street and West Broadway, with branch in Varick-street.
3. For paving with stone blocks Spring-street, from Broadway to West-street.
4. For building sewer in Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
5. For building basin on the northwest corner of Mercer and Howard streets.
6. For building basin on the northeast corner of Mercer and Canal streets.
7. For paving with stone blocks Church-street, from Chambers to Canal-street.
8. For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-first-street, from Third-avenue to Lexington-avenue.
9. For flagging sidewalks on the west side of Eighth-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets.
10. For paving with stone blocks Thirty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of Ninety-second-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, to the extent of half the block from Ninety-second-street.
2. Both sides of Washington-street, between Beach and Hubert streets; also both sides of Washington-street, between Watts and Canal streets; also both sides of Hudson-street, between Franklin and Jay streets; also both sides of North Moore-street, between Hudson and West Broadway; also both sides of Varick-street, between Beach and North Moore streets.
3. Both sides of Spring, from Broadway to West-street, to the extent of half the block from Spring-street.
4. Both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
5. The east side of Mercer-street, from Grand to Howard-street; also the south side of Grand-street and the north side of Howard-street, from Broadway to Mercer-street.
6. The south side of Howard-street and the north side of Canal-street, from Broadway to Mercer-street; also the east side of Mercer-street, from Howard to Canal-street.
7. Both sides of Church-street, from Chambers to Canal-street, to the extent of half the block from Church-street.
8. Both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Third-avenue to Lexington-avenue.
9. Four lots on the west side of Eighth-avenue, commencing at the southwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-third-street, and running 106 feet southerly on Eighth-avenue.
10. Both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block from Thirty-fifth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC J. HUNT. } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY E. QUINAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, member of the late firm of DeForest, Armstrong & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st. (corner of Nassau,) Room Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register, on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 5, 1867.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.

N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Parlor and Chamber Furniture.

Dining-room Suites.
Spring and Hair Mattresses, &c., &c.
Enameled and Chamber Furniture.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, No. 65 Christie-st., and Nos. 130 and 132 Hester-st., entrance No. 87 Bowery.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,

Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c., &c., UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.

We manufacture and sell in suites or single pieces all kinds of FURNITURE, cheaper than any other house. Also, MATRESSES, LOOKING-GLASSES, SELF-ROCKING and CRADLES of all kinds, SOFA and SECRETARY BEDSTEADS. Call and save money.

G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL,
No. 263 Bowery, bet. Stanton and Houston sts.,
Second furniture-store from either corner.
Note the number.

PERSONAL.

IF ALFRED PEACE, FORMERLY OF Toronto, will send his address to Post-office Box No. 427 Toronto, Canada, he may hear of something of interest to himself. Any friends knowing his address, and sending as above will oblige a friend inquiring.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES improve and preserve the sight. Optical Institute, No. 1,132 Broadway, H. W. HUNTER, Optician.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE PARCELS OF PROPERTY ON LAURENS, GREEN, WOOSTER, HOUSTON and other streets, with some corners. Also, Broadway and 5th-av. property, and a large number of first-class and medium fine houses.

S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

AT A BARGAIN—TWO LOTS SOUTH SIDE 77th-st., and one lot north side 76th-st., ninety-five feet east of Madison-av.; terms easy. Also, ten lots on 109th-st., near 3d-av., and several very desirable plots in Harlem. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FIRST-class brown-stone, high-stoop, 27x65 feet house for sale, with or without furniture; terms easy; location 21st-st., near Broadway. Apply to E. HANFORD & SON, Nos. 229 and 1,142 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 9 Gramercy Park, 26 feet 8 inches in front; in good order; private key to Park. For particulars and permits apply to

ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lot No. 72 5th-av., corner of 13th-st.; lot 60x100; a desirable location for business purposes. Apply to

ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE MUST and will be sold cheap for cash; immediate possession; location beautiful. Inquire on premises, corner 14th-st. and 2d-av. JOHN GLASS.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CORNER ON DIvision-st. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM OF 50 ACRES, on Raritan River, New-Jersey, one mile from depot at Bound Brook, with large dwelling, piazza on two sides, detached kitchen, new barn, and all necessary out-buildings; variety of fruit; the place is in perfect order, location healthy and desirable, being only 1½ hours from New-York; the stock, utensils, &c., can be had if desired. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, 14 Pine-st.

$20,000 FOR THE CHEAPEST FARM, of 200 acres, known in the State of New-Jersey; it has on it a good house of 14 rooms, two barns, (one extra good one;) all kinds of choice grafted fruit, berries, &c.; beautifully situated; twenty minutes from depot in Rahway, N. J. Other farms for sale, and houses and lots in town. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARMS FOR SALE.—Forty-two acres near Mount Kisco. In Somers, 175 acres, $17,000; 87 acres, $8,000; 50 acres, $8,300. In Yorktown, 125 acres, $10,000; 100 acres Lake View, $16,000. JOSEPH GRIFFEN,
No. 185 Greenwich-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE from Dover, N. J., a fine farm containing 164 acres of land, of which 64 acres are timber; house and outbuildings. Address N. A. LESPINASSE, Box No. 5,091 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT CORNER OF Van Wyck and Chichester avs., Jamaica, L. I., 38x82, with 15 feet extension in rear; 300 yards from upper railroad depot. Inquire of E. W. VAN VOORHIS, Jr., No. 83 Nassau-st., or No. 129 East 36th-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES IN TIMES BUILDINGS.

The stores, basements, sub-basements and vaults on Park-row and Nassau-st., now occupied as a restaurant, bar, billiard rooms, &c., will be let from May 1, 1868.

The offices now occupied by the Surrogate on the second floor will be divided to suit applicants. They are the most desirable of any in New-York, having three fronts, viz: Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.; or they will be rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET.—The front building No. 680 Broadway, being three stories, sixty feet deep, and a basement 130 feet deep, extending back to an alley, will be let separately or together; alterations may be made to suit tenants; possession next May. Apply to O. JENKINS, on the premises, in the East River National Bank.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE EXtra-sized brown-stone house No. 23 East 22d-st.; house 34½ feet wide, elegantly furnished, and replete with modern conveniences; will be rented to a strictly private family only. For further particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE ROOM IN BREVOORT Hall on 54th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., well seated to a commodate five hundred persons; will be let by the year (for evenings) to civic societies; also, on the Sabbath for religious purposes at moderate rates. Apply to BURCHELL & BRO., on the premises.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE FURnished, consisting of front and back parlor and basement, or would let the second floor unfurnished to a small, quiet family. Apply in 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., south side; no number; name on door; the first house from 3d-av.

TO LET—NO. 668 LEXINGTON-AV., A BEAUtiful new four-story brown-stone house, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements and in complete order. Can be seen at any time without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, extra width, with furniture, situated in East 40th-st., near 5th-av. For particulars and permit apply to

ABNER L. ELY, NO. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHed brown-stone house; desirably located. Apply from 10 to 3 only, at No. 143 East 21st-st., (Gramercy-park).

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 47 Lafayette-place, to a private family only; possession immediately. Apply to

ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE fine offices now occupied by the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, first floor No. 7 Broadway; rent moderate.

TO LEASE.—BROADWAY LOT, EAST SIDE, eighty-seven feet north of Canal-st. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS ON ONE FLOOR OF the second-story, house No. 93 Henry-st. Apply on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FOUR SPLENdidly lighted lofts. Inquire of J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

APARTMENTS WANTED.—A GENTLEman and wife desire a sitting-room, bedroom, kitchen and room for girl, with the usual accommodations, either furnished or unfurnished. Apply, with terms, to Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—second story front; most central location, a few steps from 5th-av.; with or without board; private family; references exchanged. Address A. F., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A FAMILY RESIDING IN WEST 11TH-st., near University-place, desire to rent, with board, one large room on parlor floor; also, room on third floor; references given and required. Address E. M., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

A NICE SUITE OF THREE ROOMS ON Lexington-av., above 34th-st.; will be let very reasonably (with or without board) for the Winter months or until May next. Call on or address H. JONES, office Astor House.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET to two gentlemen at $9 per week, with fire and gas; also a handsome front and back parlor at very moderate terms, at No. 45 Bond-st.

A COUPLE OF HANDSOME ROOMS IN a warm, comfortable house, with board; all improvements. No. 319 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., near 23d-st. stages.

WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE French or American family, board for a lady and gentleman. Address Box No. 1,513 Post-office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A pleasant, nicely furnished room on third floor to a gentleman, with or without board. Apply at No. 68 Lexington-av., corner 26th-st.

NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH excellent board, on 31st, 35th, 37th, 40th and 42d sts.; table board on 39th-st. Apply immediately to the Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST., MURRAY HILL—A second floor handsomely furnished, and newly papered and painted, with board; private table if desired. Also, single rooms.

NO. 11 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 8TH-ST.—To let, with board, handsomely furnished parlor and bedrooms on second floor; also two double rooms, suitable for gentlemen.

NO. 178 9TH-AV.—TO LET, LARGE FRONT room and bedroom on second floor, with water, gas and bath; very pleasant and desirable. Apply all this week, between 22d and 23d sts.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR East of 5th-av.—First floor parlor suite of rooms complete, to let, to a small family, with private table only.

NO. 19 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—A FURnished room to let; also, a hall bedroom; with or without board.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—A nicely-furnished room, second floor, to a gentleman only, without meals, or breakfast if desired.

NO. 50 WEST 24TH-ST.—TO LET HANDsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, with board.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—A HANDSOME suite of rooms on parlor floor; also on third floor, to let with first-class board and attendance.

NO. 18 EAST 21ST-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, three rooms on parlor floor, and the whole of second floor to let, with private table if desired.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.—Furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen only, without board.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, with board; first and second floors.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board, for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 79 West 17th-st.

ONE DOUBLE AND ONE SINGLE ROOM with first-class board, at No. 29 West 28th-st.; references exchanged.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON THE SECOND floor to let, with board, at No. 117 East 17th-st., a few doors east of Union-square. References exchanged.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO one or two single gentlemen at No. 222 Clinton-st.

DRY GOODS

GREATEST BARGAINS

OFFERED THIS SEASON.

STRANG & ADRIANCE

No. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin, will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 2, to close out their

Wholesale Stock of Rich Silks and Dress Goods At Retail.

Most of these goods were purchased at the late LARGE PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES, which enables them to sell these goods at about

50 Cents on the Dollar

of cost of importation. Also,

THE BEST KID GLOVES,

of a celebrated Paris make, in all colors, for Ladies and Gentlemen, at $1 per pair, or $12 per dozen, ever sold in New-York. Also,

THE GREATEST VARIETY OF

Rich Shawls, Lyons' Mantilla Velvets and Cloakings.

CLOAKS AND CLOAKINGS.

We offer at retail a large stock of FINE BEAVER CLOAKS. ALSO, ASTRAKHAN AND FANCY CLOAKING from auction, at very low prices.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 51 and 53 White-st.,
Two doors from Broadway.

EDWARD A. MORRISON,

NOS. 827 AND 829 BROADWAY, NEAR 13TH-ST.

BONNETS AND ROUND HATS.

ALSO,

CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

DRESSES, SACKS AND OVERCOATS, INFANTS' BASKETS AND UNDERWEAR, LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS, AND **BUTTONS,**

JET BELTS AND SASHES.

An invoice of fine Paris Belts, which we offer below cost of importation.

FANS, FRENCH JEWELRY AND FLOWERS, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A full assortment of LADIES' AND GENTS'

HANDKERCHIEFS,

SASH RIBBONS AND FANCY TIES.

ALSO,

NOVELTIES FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The above we offer at low prices.

EDWARD A. MORRISON,
Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway.

MACKENZIE'S

CLOAKS, SACKS AND CIRCULARS, (AT REDUCED PRICES,)

In Velvet, Cloth and Plush, at STORMS, THURBER & CO. Manufactory, No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE. Salesroom, No. 751 Broadway.

W. B. MACKENZIE.
(Established over 20 years.)

WESTCHESTER LADIES

Will find at CANTRELL'S a lot of Heavy Winter Boots, which have been slightly soiled, at the low price of three dollars per pair.

POCKET RUBBERS.

This convenient style of over-shoes at $1 per pair. WHITE LINEN GAITERS $4 per pair. No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.

Velvets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries; French woven and hand-made Corsets, $1 25; the best $1 25 Kid Gloves. Also, the celebrated seamless Gloves, and Mme. Jouvin's, in new shades. Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, at ELGER'S,

Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

GOODS FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.

Infant's Wardrobes, children's Cloaks and Suits, Cloth Sacks, Blouses, Gabrielle Dresses, &c., &c., Ready made and made to order.

Slips, Aprons, Waists, Blankets, Bibs, Shoes, Corsets, Spencers, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c.

At F. DE PERCEVAL'S.
No 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

Large stock of embroidered Yokes for chemises and night gowns; French Lingerie for ladies and children. Handsome Initials and Monograms embroidered to order on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes; all kinds of Embroideries and Stamping made to order, stamped goods.

KID GLOVES—BEST IN THE CITY—$1 25. Opera Kids, $1. Also Madam Jouvin's best, and the Seamless Kids. Cloth Gloves, Mittens, Gaiters, Scarfs, Hoods, &c. Ladies' and Children's Merino Wear, Hosiery, &c. W. J. ELGER, 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS AT $10, WORTH $20.—SABLE Furs $60 a set, worth $200; Ermine Furs $20, worth $40. Children's Hats and Furs.

L. BINNS, Millinery, No. 577 Broadway,
Opposite Niblos.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

CONKLIN & MILLER,
NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST.,

Will sell the balance of their stock of OVERCOATS, BUSINESS SUITS, &c., at AUCTION PRICES, to close the business.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JUST IMPORTED, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARD-CASES, &c., IN IVORY, PEARL AND TORTOISE-SHELL, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS, HOLIDAY AND WEDDING PRESENTS.

EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,

No. 626 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

GOODYEAR'S
INDIA RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
NO. 205 BROADWAY,
NEXT TO THE CORNER OF FULTON-ST.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in every description of RUBBER GOODS, VULCANITE JEWELRY, TOYS OF ALL KINDS, suitable for holiday presents.

Rubber Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Combs, Gloves,
Piano Covers, &c., &c.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.
FALL STYLES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,

Have on hand a large and select Stock of NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS, which they are offering at importers' and Manufacturers' prices.

Also, an assortment of Door Mats and Window Shades. CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CATAWBA CHAMPAGNE,

MADE FROM THE KELLEY'S ISLAND GRAPE. Pronounced by competent judges to be fully equal to any foreign champagne. Purity undoubted and guaranteed. Prices $16 and $18 per case. Put up expressly by

OTIS FIELD, No. 125 Fulton-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, BELLS, &c.—Great bargains—500 new carriages and sleighs, several second-hand, will now be offered at great bargains. CALVIN WITTY'S carriage depot, Nos. 636 and 638 Broadway; Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Crosby-st.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES.—ANY one having horses to be kept for the Winter can have a good place, and very cheap, by applying at No. 105 West 17th-st., stables, to JOS. SEALS.

DENTISTRY.

A NEW AND IMPROVED METHOD OF inserting Artificial Teeth on fine gold or platina. Lighter, stronger, cheaper, and better than any other style. Gold sets, $40; Platina, $30; other styles much lower. Call and examine specimens. Extracting without pain. Dr. WAIT, No. 261 4th-av., near 21st-st.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

TO BREWERS.—FOR SALE, A LOT OF working hogsheads in good order.
WHITE & CO., No. 157 Sullivan st., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AND HIGHly respectable widow lady a position as housekeeper or companion; has experience and patience and would desire to make herself generally useful; would prefer City, but if a desirable opportunity offered a short distance out would not be objectionable; the best of reference given. Address C. B., Box No. 148 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN English Protestant woman thoroughly experienced in the care and management of a nursery or young children; fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at No. 642 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion; is a first-rate child's nurse and a good plain sewer, or would do chamberwork; has no objection to go to the country; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 408 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR GOOD HELP TO supply all calls, country or City, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st. English, Protestant and other cooks, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, young girls for care of children, chamberwork, housework, &c.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young girls; one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or will do housework in a small private family. Apply, for two days, at No. 300 West Houston-st.; has good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and ladies' morning and under clothes; has the most respectable City and country references. Call at No. 20 East 12th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress, who can cut and fit; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Call or address for two days at No. 392 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A RESPECTAble American girl to take care of an invalid, or to take care of children; is a good sewer. Call or address, for three days, No. 138 Attorney-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, lately landed, with a private family, to do general housework, chamberwork and washing, or as waitress and nurse. Call at No. 202 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable Protestant, English, young girl as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has no objection to the country or City. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av. between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can work on Grover & Baker's machine; has no objections to go out by the day. Call for two days at 263 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chambermaid and waitress. Also one as nurse, in a private family; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 407 East 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid, or general houseworker; has lived with her last employer nine years, from whom she can produce the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 162 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, by a young girl in a private family; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 108 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American Protestant girl as child's nurse and to do plain sewing; the best of City references. Apply at the old No. 92 West 19th-st., in the rear, first floor, between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing for young children; would prefer the entire charge of a very young baby; is a Protestant; no objection to the country. No. 148 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid; no objection to assist with washing or plain sewing; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotch Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, all kinds soups, pastry, &c.; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a small private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation; is a first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread; has good City reference Call at the candy-store No. 342 West 4th-st., near 8th-av. and 13th-st.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A cook, washer and ironer, a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and waitress or general houseworker. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands all sorts of bread and pastry, soups and jellies; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 201 West 25th-st., corner 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; soups, jellies, baking bread, and pastry; in the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 99 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country or a private boarding-house. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 229 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH woman a situation as child's nurse, or would go as sick nurse; is a good seamstress; can take full charge of the nursery; best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would go as chambermaid and waitress; City or country; good City reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer, by a young woman; can give best of reference from last place. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., third floor, in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE TO grown children, or to wait on a lady; understands doing up fine muslins; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 314 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl to do chamberwork and waiting or plain sewing; has 13 months' references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 219 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook in a private family; can give eight years' reference; you can see her last employer. Inquire at No. 380 East 10th-st., first floor.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a trustworthy Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid. Can be seen at No. 367 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid, and waitress. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 35 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable Scotchwoman; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call at 108 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman to do sewing and take care of children in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 64 Pike-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND housekeeper, by a New-England woman, to an invalid lady; good plain seamstress. Apply at No. 18 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable woman as first-class cook; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 238 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly: soups, jellies, pastry and larding; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 73 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN COOK, WASHER and ironer, a situation; can give the best of City references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL TO cook and to assist in the washing; or would do the entire work of a small family; City reference given. Apply at No. 428 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN young woman a situation as laundress; understands it in all its branches, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GIRL TO DO upstairs work; is willing and obliging; would do the housework of a small family; has references from her last place. No. 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation to do chamber-work and assist with the washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 71 West 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl, to take care of a baby and do plain sewing; no objections to leave the City. Call for two days at No. 263 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried woman, with a fresh brest of milk, as wet nurse; best of reference given. Call at No. 28 Madison-st., third floor, front room. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELSH GIRL as laundress or chambermaid and fine washer; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 329 East 12th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A place for a good cook—a German Protestant woman—with a daughter 12 years of age. Apply at the basement door of No. 28 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for her cook; one who thoroughly understands her business. Call, for two days, at No. 258 Madison-av., near 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS seamstress; understands dressmaking and would wait on a lady; has good reference. Call at No. 30 West 4th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as cook and to assist in washing, the other as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress. Call for two days at their present place. No. 11 East 49th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS OR chambermaid in a private family; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 88 West 49th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—FOR A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD WET nurse. Inquire at No. 57 4th-av., corner 9th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, who is willing to do some washing and ironing, in a small family; can give the best of reference of two years from last place. Call for two days at No. 277 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN WHO is a first-class cook; understands boning and larding, and is a good baker; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 117 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., rear.

WANTED.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GET a situation for a very valuable person as seamstress and lady's maid. She can be seen at No. 18 West 32d-st., on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, between 12 and 4.

WANTED—BY A COLORED GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE by a young woman whose child (four weeks old) is dead. Apply at the Labor Exchange, Castle Garden.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK, A situation in a small private family; the best of City reference given. No. 225 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl to do chamberwork and mind children. Call for two days at No. 219 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork or nurse and plain sewing. Call at No. 173 East 34th-st., between 2d and 1st avs.

A LADY DESIRES TO PROCURE A situation as infant's nurse for a Protestant woman who has lived with her nearly four years. Can be seen for two days at her present employers, No. 26 West 30th-st.

A DRESSMAKER WHO GOES OUT BY the day or week, would like to have a few more customers; does all kinds of family sewing and operates on a machine. Call or address No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 8.

LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR a first-class laundress and fluter. Apply to her present employer, at No. 22 West 22d-st., with whom she has lived four years.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGlishman, with good reference, a situation in country or City as coachman and groom, or groom; good careful driver; good groom; willing to make himself generally useful. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a young active man who understands gardening, flowers and grapes; best of references. Address THOMAS, Box No. 2,934 Post-office, or call at No. 25 Nassau-st., Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST and industrious man of some experience in business, in any capacity; has some knowledge of dry goods; will work faithfully for his employer's interest; City reference. Address W., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE, A situation as coachman or groom and valet to a single gentleman; no objection to travel; good personal reference. Call or address, this week, private stable, No. 124 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; his willing to make himself useful around a gentleman's place; country preferred; has the best of references. Address J. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of long experience; has first-class City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Address J. S., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man, who has lived with the most respectable families in this City; can give several years of the highest City reference. Can be seen at No. 66 University-place, or address M., Box 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, or groom, in either City or county, by a young man, single; understands his business thoroughly; the very best of City and country references will be given. Address G. U. T., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, in City or country, a situation as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands his business, and can give unexceptionable City reference; is willing and obliging. Address R. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; is a good careful driver; is willing and obliging; has good City references. Address J. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; can give undoubted reference, both City and country. Can be seen at the private stable No. 73 West 28th-st., or address R. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NIGHT WATCHman by a soldier who has lost a limb; is a man of energy and good character. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman, and will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Address P. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference. Address B. E. F., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN A SITUATION for his groom, who is a faithful, good man, and an excellent hand with horses. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady man who thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; is highly recommended. Address G. O., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN MAN, A situation as night watchman or light porter; good reference. Address, for three days, P. O. R., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; has the best City reference; six years in his last place; is willing and obliging. Address M. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce the best of references. Apply to P. TRAINOR, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG colored man as waiter; understands his business thoroughly; is well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

TO RESTAURANT KEEPERS.—WANTED—A situation by a first-class carver and cook, and is the best green turtle soup maker in the City. Address M. GARVEY, No. 62 North Moore-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER or clerk by an active young man (German,) with first-class reference. Apply to A. HOPKE, No. 66 Varick-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS; ONE THAT UNderstands cutting children's clothing and working Wheeler & Wilson's machine, to go a short distance in the country; must be a Protestant; one that will assist in light chamberwork preferred. A person that wants a good steady home may apply at No. 116 Wall-st.

WANTED—LADIES HAVING A LITTLE leisure can assist a noble object, and those having the opportunity to devote their whole time will receive a fair remuneration by calling at the Gettysburgh Asylum, store No. 546 Broadway.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A RESPECTABLE, competent lady to take charge of a large first-class boarding house; one who has means to take an interest in the house required. For particulars apply at No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-AGED woman as child's nurse in a private family. Apply, with City reference, at No. 118 Waverley-place, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A CLERK IN THE HOUSE FURnishing business; only those that have a full knowledge of the business need apply; to such a good situation is offered. Address H. L., Box 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS that operates Wheeler & Wilson machine and to assist in care of children, and can dress hair. Apply at No. 195 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A MAN TO CUT FRENCH PLATES and work on large looking-glasses. Apply at No. 577 Broadway.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMstress; one competent and well-recommended. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, (PROtestant.) Apply, between 10 and 12, at No. 173 Madison-av.

COACHMAN WANTED—HE MUST BE A first-rate driver and understand thoroughly the care of horses, and come well recommended. Address Box No. 995 Post-office, with full particulars of references, if married, &c.

LECTURES.

"BREAKERS AHEAD."

ANNA E. DICKINSON
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.
CHARLES S. SPENCER, Esq., will preside.

Tickets 50c. For sale by the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; Miller, No. 522 Broadway; Matthews, No. 929 Broadway.

Doors open at 7: lecture at 8.

THE • LECTURES.

The first of a Course of Popular Lectures by eminent clergymen and distinguished laymen, will be delivered in the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, corner 46th-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock, by Hon. J. V. C. SMITH, Ex-Mayor of Boston, on the *Ancient and Present Condition of the Holy Land.* Singing by children from the "Howard Mission."

ADMISSION FREE.

A welcome and instruction for all.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The third lecture of the course will be delivered at Cooper Institute on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1867, by JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq. Subject—*Here and There in Britain.*

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS.

D. D. BADGER, Pres. N. CHENEY, Vice-Pres.
Manufacturers of Building and all other Iron Work.
14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—TWO RICHMOND COUNTY SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, Nos. 222 and 225, $1,000 each. Payment of the same having been stopped, parties are hereby cautioned not to purchase them. A suitable reward will be given on the return of the bonds to

D. R. HITCHCOCK, No. 100 Broadway.

LOST—GOING FROM NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE over the Fulton Ferry, a PACKAGE OF BANK BILLS. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by leaving the same at our office. REDFIELD & RICE, No. 4 Maiden-lane.

SHIPPING.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Dec. 7.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Dec. 21.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $150.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY......Dec. 7
ETNA..........SATURDAY......Dec. 14
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY......Dec. 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY......Dec. 28
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY......Jan. 4
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 8.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$150
Second Cabin Passage..........80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage..........$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..........SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..........SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EUROPE..........LEMARIE..........SATURDAY, Jan. 11
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE..........SATURDAY, Jan. 25
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
TRIPOLI..........Dec. 4
ALEPPO..........Dec. 11
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin $110; second cabin, $65; steerage $35, Gold.
The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Jan. 25.
The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18
CHICAGO..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS..........SATURDAY, Dec. 7
FRANCE, GRACE..........SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VIRGINIA, PROWSE..........SATURDAY, Dec. 21
HELVETIA, THOMPSON..........SATURDAY, Dec. 28
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Dec. 5.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Dec. 12.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Dec. 19.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A contract has been concluded with the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and that the Royal Mail Service between New-York and Nassau, Bahamas and Havana, will on and after the 30th day of January, 1868, be performed by that Company. T. DARLING, B. L. BURNSIDE, Commissioners.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
Measurement goods, 5 cents per cubic foot.
Weight goods, 15 cents per 100 pounds.
Flour, 25 cents per barrel.
Special articles, one-quarter tariff rates.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 5.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 12.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 7.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central Railroad of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to all points in the interior, at lower rates than by any other line.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT — Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. EVERSON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT — THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Dec. 7.
GEN. GRANT, SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship RAPIDAN, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 30—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Dec. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Dec. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Dec. 21 connects closely with steamer CHINA, from San Francisco, Jan. 13; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
FOR CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
Capt. J. W. SMITH,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on
SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at noon,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Panama with the new, fast steamship OREGONIAN, Capt. SUTTON.
These steamships having been built and fitted expressly for this trade, have accommodations that are unsurpassed for elegance or comfort.
To be followed SATURDAY, Jan. 4, 1868, by the favorite steamship
NEBRASKA or ARAGO,
connecting at Panama with the steamship
AMERICA.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHARLES DANA, Vice-President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO,
Capt. ELISHA HOWES,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR,
Capt. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received until Tuesday at 3 P. M. For rates &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Dec. 5.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Dec. 12, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Freight 10c. per foot. First Cabin passage, $15. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight and will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 282 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 8 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

COAL.

PARMELE BROTHERS
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
ENGLISH CANNEL, LIVERPOOL, NEWCASTLE
and all kinds of Anthracite
COAL.
Gas Companies, dealers and families supplied. Yards IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
Offices No. 32 Pine-st. and No. 10 Union-square, (East side.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF PORTABLE AND stationary Steam Engines of superior construction. POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily.
Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, stanchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat MKTA will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 12 M.	Wednes., Dec. 4, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 1 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 12:30 P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 P. M.	Wednes., Dec. 11, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 7:30 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 11:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th, 9:30 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 1 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 8 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 12 M.	Wednesday, 18th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 12 M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 1:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF TIME.
LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, UNION DOCK AND NORTHPORT.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River (Catharine-st.) at 3 P. M., (omitting the 37th-st. landing,) daily, for Lloyd's Dock and Oyster Bay; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Union Dock, (Bayville;) Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Northport.

CHANGE OF HOUR.
The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 26 E.R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P.M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:
ROUTE NO. 2.
From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.
ROUTE NO. 3.
From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.
ROUTE NO. 5.
From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.
The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.
Proposals will be made for each route separately.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.
The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $30,000.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*
The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker and such other point on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New-Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.
Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE PLATTE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, OMAHA, Nebraska, Nov. 20, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on
ROUTE NO. 1.
From Cheyenne, Dakotah, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees; in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 degrees; in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.
The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, in person or be represented by his attorney.
The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.
The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1 at Cheyenne, Dakotah, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.
Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
WM. MYERS, Brevet Brig.-Gen.,
Chief Quartermaster,
Department of the Platte.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until the 9th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said Proposals will be considered for supplying the Public Schools, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st January, 1868.
A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN, SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, JAMES W. FARR, JAMES B. DUPIGNAC, Committee on Supplies.

OFFICE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1867.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Company until the 10th day of December prox., at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened for the sale of the whole, or any part of $15,000 of dividend scrip of said Company for its sinking fund, reserving the right to decline such bids as may be deemed unsatisfactory.
By order of the Board of Directors,
M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A MONTHLY meeting of this Institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at its rooms in the Cooper Building.
SALEM H. WALES, Recording Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CLOTHING, C. AND G. EQUIPAGE.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at Clothing Depot, Armory-square, this city, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., U. S. A., a large lot of non-regulation, new, damaged and unserviceable clothing, &c., consisting in part of about

1,000,000 feet hemp tent cord, new.	3,600 Sibley tent stoves.
18,000 blankets.	800 jackets.
10,600 yards lace.	1,000 Zouave jackets.
4,500 pairs bootees.	1,300 cavalry jackets.
300 pairs boots.	5,000 V. R. C. jackets.
2,500 trowsers, foot.	1,450 great coats.
1,700 trowsers, mounted.	850 infantry coats.
2,340 bed-sacks.	700 artillery coats.
550 ass't tents.	370 vests.
850 shelter tents.	Bugles, trumpets, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.
Purchases must be removed within five days from day of sale.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Q. M. General,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, executed by A. B. DURAND, Esq., our well-known and distinguished artist.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1867, at 7½ o'clock, at at the "Leeds Art Galleries," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st., the collection of A. B. Durand, Esq., who is about removing to the country, comprising finished pictures and studies from nature, representing various American scenes, all painted by himself, without reserve. This will afford the public an excellent opportunity to supply themselves with the works of this great artist.
They will be on exhibition free, as above, day and evening, from Monday, 2d inst., until the sale.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 5, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
23 cases Citron.
300 cases new crop Messina Lemons.
80 boxes Naples Lemons.
100 bags Walnuts, new crop.
2,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
77 barrels Currants.
40 boxes Pearl Sago.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer,
Late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
CONTINUATION SALE OF
LADIES' AND GENTS' FANCY FURS, SLEIGH AND LAP ROBES.
By Johnston & Theall, THIS DAY (Thursday), at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF WATER FRONT PROPERTY AT JERSEY CITY—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, the valuable water front property of the HUDSON RIVER CEMENT COMPANY, located at Jersey City, near Jersey City Ferry, being 234 feet front and about 1,200 feet deep. Information in regard to the property can be obtained from J. H. BUTTS, Secretary, on the premises. Possession given immediately. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, DEC. 6, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., at Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, balance of invoice of ready-made new clothing, overcoats, &c.
FRIDAY, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock,
At the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-street, Brooklyn,
A large assortment of handsome parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mirrors, china, plated-ware, fancy goods, velvet and other carpets, stoves, &c. Also, rosewood pianos, furs, &c.

EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT shares of the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, on which an assessment of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, DUE OCT. 1, 1867, remains unpaid, have been declared forfeited in accordance with law, and will be sold at auction at the office of the Company, No. 44 Exchange-place, on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1868, unless previously redeemed by payment of said assessment and accrued charges.
By order of Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. jel-lawtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867 feb1-lawtomh28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eigth hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867 mh29-lawtomy30
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my30-lawtoau29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867. au30-lawtodec26

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DeGROOT, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND decorated marble mantels, wainscoting, panels, &c. T. S. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FRIDAY.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, Dec. 6,
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
MME. A. GHIONI,
MME. NATALI TESTA,
BARAGLI, ANTONUCCI, BARILI.
GIORGIO RONCONI
in his unrivaled dramatic character of ANTONIO.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 7, AT 1,
GRAND GALA COMBINATION
FAREWELL MATINEE.
The entire of Rossini's masterwork,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
Positively last appearance of
MME. PAREPA-ROSA
in her celebrated role of ROSINA.
GIORGIO RONCONI as FIGARO.
MME. PAREPA-ROSA
will sing during the Music Lesson the celebrated compositions
L'ESTASY and IL BACCIO, by Arditi.
To be followed by selection from
GOUNOD'S NEW OPERA
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.
MISS MINNIE A. HAUCK
AS GIULIETTA.
SIG. A. PANCANI
AS ROMEO.
TICKETS TO THE MATINEE, TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE,
ONE DOLLAR ONLY.
BOX AND OTHER TICKET OFFICES NOW OPEN.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST NIGHT OF THE OPERA.
DIRECTOR..........MAX MARETZEK
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, DEC. 5,
ONLY TIME OF GOUNOD'S NEW OPERA,
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
ON SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 7, at 8,
Positively Last Appearance in Brooklyn of
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
MARY STUART.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director..........JOHN DE POL.

Golden Branch. GRAND EUROPEAN STAR BALLET COMBINATION. THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.	Giuseppina Morlacchi. Eliza Blatsna. Augusta Sohlke. Aurelia Ricci. Ermisilda Diani. Eugenie Lupo. Leupoldina Barretta. Giovano Lupo.	Golden Branch. GRAND EUROPEAN STAR BALLET COMBINATION. THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.

Box offices Academy of Music.
CHICKERING & SONS, NO. 652 BROADWAY;
MACEY'S, NO. 114 BROADWAY.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
Mr. Bateman has the honor to announce that he has effected an engagement with
MLLE. LONGCHAMPS,
THE CELEBRATED CANTATRICE,
who will make her debut THIS THURSDAY EVENING, in the role of the Grand Duchess.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
TENTH WEEK OF THE OPERA BOUFFE.
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AND BRILLIANT OPERA YET PRODUCED IN AMERICA.
The Most Fascinating Music.
Admirable, Appropriate Scenery.
Richest Costumes and Appointments.
The Greatest Conspiracy Imaginable.
The Grand Review of the Troops.
THURSDAY EVENING Dec. 5.
Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 7,
THE TOUR OF LONDON,
Drama in five acts, and
LA VEUVE AU CAMELIA.

FRENCH THEATRE.
SATURDAY AT 1.—ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
GRAND DUCHESS GALA MATINEE.
The Historical Drama—TOWER OF LONDON.
SATURDAY EVENING NEXT.

LYRIC HALL—FRIDAY.
Nos. 723, 725 and 727 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS..........DIRECTOR
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS ONLY.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) DEC. 6,
THEO. THOMAS' SEVENTH
GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA
AND EMINENT SOLOISTS.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS ONLY.
SUNDAY NEXT, FOURTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.

MRS. YELVERTON
AT THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE,
CORNER CONCORD AND WASHINGTON STS.,
BROOKLYN,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 5,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Tickets 75 cents. Reserved seats $1.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
The first public rehearsal of the second concert will occur on FRIDAY, Dec. 6, at 2½ P. M., at the Academy of Music.
Subscriptions still received at
Messrs. Jordens & Martens', No. 758 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, J. Schuberth & Co's., No. 820 Broadway.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
RESERVED SEATS
For the first course of four lectures, or for any one of the aforesaid lectures, can be procured at the
THEATRE TICKET-OFFICE,
NO. 114 BROADWAY.

CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
Choice seats for the first course of readings at a low price. Apply to KINDT & MANZ, piano warerooms, No. 865 Broadway.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS—TICKETS FOR SALE.—Two reserved seats, Nos. 7 and 8, in Row E, fifth from front, for TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10. Price $15 each. Same for THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12. Address Post-office Box 6,858.

A FEW CHOICE SEATS FOR DICKENS' readings can be had by applying at Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st., second floor.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.
A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, New-Jersey.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 17 West 38th-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.
The Winter Term commences Nov. 21, 1867.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
For the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Correspondence, &c. Ladies department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens DEC. 30. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN LATELY ARRIVED from Paris, and being disengaged in the evening, would like to find a few pupils to teach them the French language at their residence. Address G. M., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A BOARDING SCHOOL, AS resident teacher, a thorough English and classical scholar. Address Box No. 5,091 Post-office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING German, French and music, wishes a situation as resident or visiting governess; best City references. Address Miss M. K., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

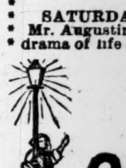
A LADY WISHES PUPILS AT THEIR homes in English and Drawing. Address Miss GATES, Station F.

ANTIQUITY FOR SALE.—A GOLD COIN—time of Alexander the Great; satisfactory evidence will be given of its being genuine. Address JUNIUS SMITH, care of Jay Cooke & Co., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Performances in the lecture-room each day,
COMMENCING AT 2½ AND 7½ P. M.
AFRICAN BABY ELEPHANT!
AFRICAN BABY ELEPHANT!
HANNIBAL, JR.!
HANNIBAL, JR.!
Four years old, 38 inches high, weighs 365 pounds, cost $10,000. The only
LARGE EARED ELEPHANT!
in America.
SPLENDID LIVING GIRAFFE!
SPLENDID LIVING GIRAFFE!
JUST ARRIVED, JUST ARRIVED.
Second Week of MILNES LEVICK'S SUCCESSFUL DRAMA,
THE UNION PRISONER;
OR, THE PATRIOT'S DAUGHTER.
LIVING GORILLA!
LIVING GORILLA!
THE ONLY ONE in captivity. TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS, a very attractive and comprehensive collection of BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH, GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-slayer's, COLLECTION, A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, A GIANTESS, DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LIVING SKELETON, FAT LADY, LEOPARD CHILD, LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SEA-LEOPARDS, SNAKES, MONKEYS, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, Prof. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, OREGON BEARDED LADY, PHENOMENON VIOLINIST.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
Immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
Embracing the most prominent and wonderful specimens of animated nature ever exhibited. Can be seen day or night.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

A WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
EVERY NIGHT
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Mr. Augustin Daly's totally original and picturesque drama of life and love in these times.



UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT
with its
WONDROUS RAILROAD SENSATION,
THE PIERS OF THE CITY AND HUDSON
BY STARLIGHT.
The cast including
THE BEAUTIFUL WORRELL SISTERS,
SOPHIE, IRENE AND JENNIE.
Mr. J. K. MORTIMER..........as Snorkey
Mr. G. T. PARSLOE, JR..........as Bermudas
Mr. G. H. CLARKE..........as Ray Trafford
Mr. WELSH EDWARDS..........as Byke
Mr. H. C. RYNER, Mr. LINGARD, Miss CELIA LOGAN, Mrs. WRIGHT, &c., &c.
☞ Due notice will be given of the repetition of "NORWOOD."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7¼; begins at 7¾.
In consequence of engagements entered into many months ago, the Manager, with regret, is compelled to announce the
LAST NIGHTS
of the
BLACK CROOK.
This performance, the fame of which is now world wide, must be withdrawn in the height of its popularity, after a triumphant career of sixteen consecutive months, a success unprecedented in the annals of the stage.
THURSDAY, Dec. 5, 1867,
Will be presented the celebrated spectacular drama, entitled
THE BLACK CROOK,
introducing
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
as witnessed by over 1,500,000 persons.
CONTINUED TRIUMPH OF THE NEW ATTRACTIONS.
SPLENDID GRAND BALLETS,
sustained by the best corps in the world.
THE FLOWER OF LOVE.
THE GARDE IMPERIALE
And CHILD VIVANDIERE,
received each evening with overwhelming applause. The Premium Tranformation, exquisite Scenery. Costumes, &c., pronounced gems of beauty and skill. The Mechanical Donkey every evening.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock.
Monday next, doors open at 7, begins at 7½.
Seats secured six days in advance.

THIRD CLASSICAL SOIREE
OF THE
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
AT IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock.
PROGRAMME.
Quartette in G Major, op. 76, No. 3..........Haydn
Ed., Henry and B. Mollenhauer and J. Zeiss.
Ballade in G Minor..........Chopin
Miss Alide Topp.
Romanza, Ballo in Maschera..........Verdi
Signor Ardavani.
Homage, à Haendel, duo pour piano..........Moschells
Pupils of the Conservatory.
Flight of the Indian Warrior, grand fantasia for the violin..........Ed. Mollenhauer
Mr. Ed. Mollenhauer.
Quintette op. 44, for piano, two violins, viola and violoncello..........Schumann
Miss Alide Topp, Messrs. Ed., Henry and B. Mollenhauer and J. Zeiss.
Tickets at the office of the Conservatory, No. 82 5th-av., No. 820 Broadway, and at the door.

ALTIERI AND PFEIFFER CONCERT.
STEINWAY HALL, THURSDAY, DEC. 5,
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT
of the great and popular Pianist,
MR. OSCAR PFEIFFER,
prior to his departure for the East and West
First and only appearance of
MME. GIUDITTA ALTIERI,
the charming and celebrated Prima-Donna Soprano.
HERR WILLIAM FORMES,
the renowned Baritone of the German Opera,
And last opportunity of hearing
MESSRS. BERNARD AND FRITZ LISTERMAN,
the celebrated Solo Violinists, from the Leipsic Conservatory, and Pupils of Vieuxtemps.
MR. S. P. WARREN, Organist.
Tickets for sale at usual offices.

GREAT POULTRY SHOW.
1,000 BIRDS.
The first Fall Exhibition of the
AMERICAN POULTRY SOCIETY
will be held at
MASONIC HALL LECTURE-ROOM,
No. 112 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.,
commencing TUESDAY, Dec. 3, at 2 P. M., closing Friday, Dec. 6, at 10 P. M. Open day and evening.
The largest and finest collection of various birds—many new—pigeons, canary birds, &c., &c., ever seen in this country, will be on exhibition. Admittance 30 cents; season tickets $1; to be had at the office of the *American Agriculturist*, No. 245 Broadway, and at the door.

STEINWAY HALL.
TENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 8.
L. F. HARRISON, Director.
Second appearance of the highly successful prima donna soprano, Miss JENNY BUSK,
together with the great pianist,
Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER.
Mr. CARL ROSA, Violinist.
Signor FORTUNA, Baritone.
Mr. JAMES CAULFIELD, Organist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor.

STEINWAY HALL.
GRAND DEBUT CONCERT
OF
MISS JENNY LANDSMAN.
THE
Young Californian Prima Donna,
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1867.
Tickets $1. For sale at Steinway and Irving Halls, and at the principal music-stores.

EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF PAINTINGS OF
THE ARTIST FUND SOCIETY,
At Putnam's Art Gallery,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

GRAND TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.—A public meeting under the direction of the National Temperance Society will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner 22d-st. and 4th-av. Addresses by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Drs. Cuyler, Forster, Stryker, Dowling and others. Exercises commencing at 7½ o'clock.

FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE SOUTH DUTCH Church hold a Fair at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., in aid of their Mission Sunday-school, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS—Choice seats can be had at the Theatre Ticket Office, Reading Room, Fifth-avenue Hotel.

MUSICAL.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS of CABINET ORGANS, awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment in the country of instruments of this class. Prices: $75, $90, $100, $110, $125, $140, $160, $170, $180, $200, to $1,000 and upwards each; uniform to all and invariable. The closest examination of their instruments by the most critical judges is respectfully solicited.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 865 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

T. H. CHAMBERS & SON INVITE Piano dealers and professors to examine their IMPROVED NEW-SCALE PIANOS just finished, which combine all the essential attributes of a perfect Piano, constituting the "CHAMBERS" PIANO the best now manufactured. Factory No. 14 6th-st.; Warerooms 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS, with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS new Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at
HAINES BROTHERS'
warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

PIANO-FORTES.—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST instrument manufactured in New-York is by JENNYS & SON,
Nos. 238 and 2?5 East 21st-st.,
Between 2d and 3d avs.

$100 TO $600.—NEW AND SECOND-HAND piano-fortes cheap for cash; also to let and for sale on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 9.
NORWOOD;
OR,
VILLAGE LIFE IN NEW-ENGLAND.
FOR
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
"NORWOOD." This picturesque and national comedy, which has been acted to crowded and fashionable audiences at the New-York Theatre, will be represented at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC for ONE NIGHT ONLY, in all its original entirety, with the thrilling military tableaux, the unique camp-fire scenes, the laughable incidents, &c., &c., which were received with prolonged shouts of laughter and hearty encores.
Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, Mr. S. W. GLENN, Mr. JAMISON, Mrs. JAMISON, Mr. VILLA in the great original parts.
Box-office for securing seats will open Friday morning, at the Academy of Music. Admission 75 cents; reserved seats, $1; gallery, 50 cents.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
It is respectfully announced that the
NEW AND ORIGINAL DRAMA
by Mr. Watts Phillips, now being performed in London with the greatest success, entitled
MAUD'S PERIL,
will be performed
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 5,
and EVERY EVENING until further notice.
Characters by Messrs. J. W. WALLACK, J. H. STODDARD, B. T. RINGGOLD, G. F. BROWNE, W. H. POPE, B. DURAND, C. SHERMAN, J. CURRAN, E. CASHIN, G. WHITE, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss MARY BARRETT, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.
To conclude with the capital petite comedy of
DR. DILWORTH.
Characters by Messrs. J. GILBERT, A. W. YOUNG, J. C. WILLIAMSON, G. T. BROWNE, T. WARD, G. WHITE, Mrs. VERNON and Miss KATE RANOE.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 6 and 7,
MAUD'S PERIL and DR. DILWORTH.
Due notice will be given of the resumption of the
SERIES OF STANDARD PLAYS.
The first of the New Series being Morton's fine old English comedy, in five acts, entitled
TOWN AND COUNTRY,
which will be produced on
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9
with every attention to scenery, costumes, appointments, and a powerful cast.
Box book open six days in advance.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
has the honor of announcing that
HER ONLY BENEFIT
IN NEW-YORK THIS SEASON
will take place on the evening of
FRIDAY, DEC. 6,
on which occasion she will, in connection with Mr. J. FLORENCE, appear for the 507th time, in Tom Taylor's great moral lesson,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Box book now open for securing seats.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
LAST NIGHTS OF THE FLORENCES,
AND TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE GREAT MORAL DRAMA.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
SATURDAY—FLORENCE MATINEE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 5,
SHYLOCK.
LEFFINGWELL as SHYLOCK
Also JENNY LIND.
JENNY LEATHERLUNGS, Mr. C. H. WATKINS
ON MONDAY, Dec. 9,
YE GRAND QUEEN BESS.

BUNYAN HALL, UNION-SQUARE.
TENTH WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of the Grand Allegorical spectacle,
"THE PILGRIM."
Splendid Music, Dioramic Paintings and Transformation,
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
MATINEES AT 2, ON TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Manager takes great pleasure in announcing that on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS the eloquent
MATTHEW HALE SMITH
will deliver the Descriptive Lecture.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
A SUPERB PROGRAMME OF
ELEGANT AND EXCITING
ACTS IN THE ARENA.
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE.
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE.
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE.
in his astounding feats upon
THE FLYING TRAPEZE.
LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE
OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
ever brought together in this country, in an
UNPARALLELED DISPLAY OF
EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC FEATS.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

STEINWAY HALL.—SATURDAY.
THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES.
(Fourth season, 1867-68.)
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8.
THEO. THOMAS' SECOND
SYMPHONY SOIREE.
SOLOIST:
Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF
EIGHTY PERFORMERS
PROGRAMME:
Symphony, No. 2, D..........Haydn
Serenade de Schubert, Transcrite et variée..L. de Meyer
MR. LEOPOLD DE MEYER.
Overture C, op. 124, Consecration of the House..........Beethoven
a | Nocturne, E flat..........Chopin
b | Soiree Musicale..........Rossini
MR. LEOPOLD DE MEYER.
Symphony, No. 3, E flat, op. 97..........Schumann
SEASON TICKETS, INCLUDING A RESERVED SEAT FOR THE FOUR REMAINING CONCERTS, FIVE DOLLARS EACH.
SINGLE ADMISSION TICKETS, $1 50.
Reserved seats, extra 50 cents.
To be obtained at Steinway Hall ticket office, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Pond's up-town Music-store, No. 865 Broadway; Jordens & Martens', No. 758 Broadway.

NAST'S CARICATURAMA,
NAST'S CARICATURAMA,
NAST'S CARICATURAMA,
at
DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY,
EVERY EVENING,
and on
SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 P. M.
A series of 33 grand historical CARICATURE PAINTINGS, 9 feet by 12 feet, by the celebrated artist
THOMAS NAST,
illustrating the history of the country from the Landing on Plymouth Rock to the present day, with a
HUMOROUS DESCRIPTIVE LECTURE.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. Seats may be secured in advance at the Box Office, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Doors open at 7½; exhibition commences at 8 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

DR. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and Accoucheur, No. 5 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Sure and immediate relief to the most anxious patient. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. ALLEN'S OFFICE, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Confidential consultation for ladies; an experienced lady physician if desired; immediate relief from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL advice in special complaints would do well to call on Dr. WEST, No. 545 Broadway. Consultation strictly confidential.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; has Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

GRANT FOR PRESIDENT.

Immense Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

Gen. Grant the Candidate of the Loyal Union People of New-York.

Speeches by A. T. Stewart, Judge Hilton, F. B. Cutting, Gen. Sickles, Lyman Tremaine and Others.

The public feeling in favor of the nomination of Gen. GRANT for the Presidency, which has been rapidly increasing in this vicinity for some time past, culminated in a grand mass meeting at the Cooper Institute last evening, held in response to a call from a large number of our most promnent merchants, bankers and business men representing both of the leading parties. As the first public demonstration in favor of Gen. GRANT for President it was a great success. Seldom has the Cooper Institute been filled with a larger audience, or one better representing the various classes of our population, than the one assembled there last night. A good number of ladies were present. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion with the Stars and Stripes and the flags of the leading nations of the earth. Suspended at the rear of the platform was a life-size portrait of Gen. GRANT, while in front of the speakers' desk a plaster cast of the hero represented him sitting at his ease in his chair smoking the inevitable cigar. Among the mottoes inscribed on the walls were: "The Constitution—it lives forever." "The Union—it must and will be preserved," &c. The following, among other prominent citizens, occupied seats upon the platform: Peter Cooper, A. T. Stewart, Wm. E. Dodge, Moses H. Grinnell, Marshall O. Roberts, Minthorne Tompkins, E. B. Claflin, E. R. Jaffray, Dr. Martin Paine, Judge Slosson, Judge Bonney, Judge Hilton, H. H. Rice, S. B. Chittenden, Wm. Libbey, Rufus F. Andrews, Superintendent Kennedy, Gen. Wm. Hudson Lawrence, Hon. E. C. Benedict, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. Cochrane, E. Cayluc, Col. Ethan Allen, Hon. Lyman Tremain, Waldo Hutchins, and Gov. Ward, of New-Jersey.

The meeting was called to order at 8:15 o'clock by Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE, who expressed his gratification at seeing the large hall crowded a quarter of an hour before the time appointed for the meeting. They had come together, he said, to give their spontaneous approval of the nomination of Gen. GRANT for the Presidency. [Applause.] He had the pleasure of nominating for presiding officer of the meeting, Mr. ALEXANDER T. STEWART. [Applause.] The nomination was unanimously indorsed, and Mr. STEWART, on taking the stand, spoke as follows:

MR. STEWART'S SPEECH.

I thank you, fellow-citizens, for the honor of being appointed to preside over this great meeting, representing the industrial, commercial and monetary interests of this metropolis. The situation of the country calls for a chief magistrate of wisdom, firmness, virtue and experience, and these are possessed in an eminent degree by the great chieftain, and now distinguished statesman—Gen. GRANT. [Great cheering.] We have assembled here to-night to aid his election, not with any party, or mercenary objects, but solely to promote the substantial interests of the whole Union. The country now requires the immediate and wise adjustment of its disturbed social and political relations. In the performance of whatever duties may devolve on the President in this matter, all must feel as well at the South as the North, that if elected to this high office, all the magnanimity that is compatible with safety, will be shown by Gen. GRANT. His solid and great qualities assure us that he is equally fitted for peace as for war, and that under his administration the purposes of the war will be accomplished in securing this great connected country for a united, free, prosperous and happy people.

At the close of Mr. STEWART's remarks Gen. COCHRANE read a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries comprising the names of Wm. B. Astor, Hamilton Fish, F. B. Cutting, Geo. Griswold, Moses Taylor, John Jacob Astor, Jr., A. A. Low, Le Grand B. Cannor, and 300 others.

Ex-Judge HILTON then read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the American people have ever been true to the instincts of patriotism in maintaining the rights and honor of the nation; and that the acknowledgment of distinguished services in the national cause, cannot fail to be regarded as a grateful duty by a free and intelligent people.

Resolved, That the brilliant services rendered by Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, at a period of imminent peril to the existence of the American Union, have shed imperishable renown on the American name and character, and can never be forgotten by a people alive to the blessings of institutions under whose benign influence they have become a free and united nation.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, representing all the great interests of national industry, the public sentiment of the country unmistakably indicates its choice for the office of Chief Magistrate; and that in accordance therewith, and relying with perfect confidence on the sagacity, judgment, persistent energy and unfaltering patriotism, so strikingly displayed throughout his whole civil and military career, we present Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT as the candidate of the loyal Union people of New-York for the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That the President of this meeting has authority to appoint twenty-four citizens, who, with himself, shall form a Standing Committee, with power to take measures to effectuate the objects and purposes of this meeting.

JUDGE HILTON'S SPEECH.

The resolutions were adopted *nem con.*, and Judge HILTON proceeded to speak briefly of the candidate whose nomination they had met to urge.

Gen. GRANT, he said, was the man above all others now living who was entitled to be regarded as the favour of his country. The people were willing to take such a man without pledges or promises. As well might the patriots of the American Revolution demand a pledge of Gen. WASHINGTON. We were willing to take Gen. GRANT as he is, and the only platform we desired him to occupy was that which he trod when he led on our armies to victory and our country to peace. [Great applause.]

Mr. HILTON then announced that Gen. LOGAN had been expected to be present, but a telegram received from that gentleman explained that it would be impossible for him to leave Washington, on account of his Congressional duties in relation to the impeachment question. Hon. FRANCIS B. CUTTING was then introduced, and was received with cheers.

MR. CUTTING'S SPEECH.

He said that he attended the meeting with the intention of listening and not to be listened to. He had heard how Gen. GRANT [cheers] had distinguished himself in the field, as well as in civil service, and they were there for the purpose of taking part in that great inaugural meeting. He had heard as he entered the hall that one whom they expected to be with them would not be present, but still they would not be disappointed in hearing from Gen. SICKLES. [Great cheering.] He (the speaker) was there not to represent any political sect or party, but as one deeply interested in the institutions of this land, and who loved them as he loved his own offspring. In the hours of uncertainty and gloom, almost verging on despondency, Providence had furnished us with a man equal to the emergency. Unknown to the great mass of the people, that man, Gen. GRANT, [vociferous applause,] took the lead of our army, and in a short time despondency made way for hope, and the rebel forces were at his feet. [Cheers.] Mr. CUTTING enlarged upon the unselfish nature shown by Gen. GRANT in the sacrifices he had made, and his magnanimity in the hour of victory. After having performed his duty in the field, he said, Gen. GRANT turned over that which remained to be done to the civil authorities; and had it not been for the senseless, foolish, nonsensical murder——

At this point the speaker was interrupted by the arrival of the Central Grant Club, bearing a large banner presenting a portrait of the distinguished soldier. The exhibition of the banner from the stage was the signal for hearty and prolonged cheering.

Quiet being restored, Mr. CUTTING resumed his remarks. In alluding to the senseless murder he referred to the assassination of the President. He had no reason to doubt that had it not been for that act the result which was hoped for by the nation would have been attained. But those nonsensical fools, by the assassination, took from the Southern country the best friend this nation afforded them. The fruits of that act were now before us. Politicians began to strive to see who should outwit the other and win the game. Men who, during the great struggle, looked quietly on, took the field—not the bloody field—but the political one. We are now further off from the union of the States than we were at the immediate close of the war. Who was to hold the lamp to light our footsteps in the right direction? Must we look to Radicals, such as PHILLIPS and some others whose names were familiar, or to Copperheads to carry us through? [Cries of "No."] If we did not look to the extremes of either party, then to whom would we go? [Cries of "GRANT."] Who was the man that could break the dark clouds and unite all sections of the Union? ["GRANT."] Who was the man that by moderation, capacity and great power of combining the political elements had distinguished himself among the people? [Cries of "GRANT" and "SHERIDAN."] No party has asked to take him up as a candidate, for he filled the hearts of the whole country. [Cheers.] They would find that this "setting the ball in motion" would be the means of bringing all parties to the support of their principles. If it was the will of the people that Gen. GRANT should be the next President of the United States, he would be found as great in civil affairs as those appertaining to arms. When he had accomplished his duty in the civil service, and had been withdrawn to his fathers, history would speak of him as first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. [Loud applause.]

Major-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES was next introduced, and was received with prolonged cheering. He spoke as follows:

GEN. SICKLES' SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The events of the Revolutionary War, as has been truly said to you to-night, developed the character and brought forward the illustrious statesman whose destiny it was to establish and administer, for the first eight years of our national existence, the affairs of our infant Republic. He was commended to the American people not by party platforms, not by political indorsement, but by his principles and his character, and his deeds in the service of the nation. And now, after long years of civil conflict we have seen that the events of the late war not only brought forward the soldier who should successfully lead our armies to victory, but the heart of the nation feels that in that same soldier we have the first citizen of the Republic best fitted to lead us to a happy destiny in times of peace. [Applause.] There are those who complain and object that he is a silent man—that he has not announced to the country his platform, and that no responsible politicians come forward as his vouchers to the people. But the people see, and feel, and know that Gen. GRANT has a platform good enough for them in his history and in his acts. [Applause.] But we are not left to any mere inference as to Gen. GRANT's opinions on public affairs. On all proper occasions—when a military officer as he has been and now is, and as an executive officer, as he also is now in part—on all occasions when it has been proper for him as a soldier or as a civilian, to communicate his opinions to his superior officer or to the public, he has done so with all the frankness of a soldier, with all the candor of a man, and with all the wisdom of a statesman. [Applause.] Go back with me for proof of this to the close of the war, immediately after LEE and the rebel army had surrendered to GRANT's victorious banner. Gen. GRANT was sent by His Excellency, the President, to the Southern States upon a tour of observation. He performed that task, and communicated in his report to the President a view of the situation in the rebel States, and a series of suggestions with reference to the line of policy to be pursued toward them, which I affirm all our subsequent experience has proved to have been wise—as I claim they were in their conception—a statement at the outset frankly spoken and courageously maintained. [Applause.] But unfortunately, gentlemen, the executive line of policy that was subsequently pursued made it impossible to carry out the wise and statesmanlike recommendations of the General-in-Chief. Unhappily for the country the Executive policy pointed irresistibly and inevitably to a collision with the rights of the people. [Applause.] I need not say to you or to an American citizen—for all have that practical common sense which gives them a better insight into public affairs than some of the profounder professors of State craft can exercise—I need not say to you that it was utterly impossible to bring to a solution the difficult problems which this war brought upon us when the great departments of the Government—executive, legislative and judicial—were at war with each other. From such a conflict peace to the land was impossible. The plan of settlement that was initiated, known as the President's policy, was simply this—to restore what remained of the rebels in the rebel States to power. [Applause.] That was justly deemed by the people who put down the rebellion a criminal waste of the sacrifices of the war. Gen. GRANT dissented from that policy. [Loud cheers.] While Gen. GRANT, in common with the great mass of the army who followed him, dismissed all asperities and hatreds, and calmed all passions, when the rebel army surrendered, while they were willing to second him in offering honorable terms to a brave foe, they were not willing, and, if I know them, never will be willing, to abandon the loyal whites, or any loyal people in the South, to the mercies of the men who inaugurated the rebellion. [Great cheering.] And in this matter Gen. GRANT's opinions are just as well known to any officer who has served under him, and has listened to his instructions and has had the opportunity of executing his orders, as are the views of any platform maker in the United States. [Cheers.] To proceed, Congress fresh from the people, elected by the free unrestrained ballots of the loyal States claimed to have as they rightly had by the Constitution of our fathers, the right to prescribe the terms on which the rebel States which had renounced their allegiance should be again recognized in their seats in the Senate and House, and the terms on which they should be permitted to participate in the affairs of the Republic—Congress, I say, after mature deliberation, embodied their judgment in what is known as the Constitutional Amendment, originally introduced by Senator HOWARD. That proposition of peace and amity and settlement was tendered to the South by the votes of two-thirds of the Representatives of the people. It was ratified by three-fourths of the loyal States that put down the rebellion. It was rejected by the South, and they rue it now and repent it. But so it was; it was rejected. It was denounced by the Executive and his Cabinet; but it was sustained, recommended and indorsed by GRANT. [Loud cheering.] But I say to you here to-night words based upon many opportunities for observation at the South—that if the Executive had aided by his influence and sustained by his power that proposition of peace and amity the settlement thus made by Congress—we would have had peace and tranquillity at the present time. [Cheers.] It was not in the power of the Executive to defeat the Constitutional Amendment in Congress or in the loyal States, but it did prove to be in his power to prevent a single rebel State from accepting it. But it was perfectly well-known to all in Washington and to all who had the opportunity at any time to know Gen. GRANT's sentiments when that amendment was pending, not only that he earnestly and frankly advised the Southern States to accept it, but that all the weight of his influence was earnestly and repeatedly exercised with the Executive to induce him to forbear his fatal opposition to that measure of peace. [Applause.] What next? The first overture of Congress, as we have seen, was refused. And here let me pause an instant to say that history may be challenged to furnish another illustration of equal magnanimity on the part of a conquering power to a subjugated foe. In the Constitutional Amendment there is no word of confiscation; there is no decree of pains and penalties and punishments; there is no demand for atonement for the tens of thousands of lives and the countless treasure that were required to overcome the great crime of the rebellion. No. Proving equal to all the higher impulses that the occasion demanded, quieting the passions that had been so recently enkindled in the breast of the free loyal North, dismissing all thought of indemnity for the past, exacting only security for the future, Congress prescribed the terms on which all the rebel States might be again restored to the Union, leaving to them the just measure of control over their local affairs, including the entire question of suffrage, trusting wholly to their magnanimity and sense of justice as to the treatment that hereafter should be dealt to the loyal men in the rebel States, white and black—and herein incoming responsibility to history and to the loyal people of the North, the West, and the East, not easy to measure Congress waiving all considerations, I say, except the single one of security for the future—simply imposing conditions in accordance with such considerations upon certain men who had taken a solemn oath, before Almighty God, forever to bear faithful allegiance to the United States and obey its Constitution and laws—who had taken that solemn oath upon themselves, and then before heaven, with perjury, had taken up arms to destroy the Government they had sworn to uphold; with that single reservation, disfranchising these men who, by deliberate perjury, had proved themselves for their day and generation unfit for public trust—Congress said with that restriction: "We waive all, all else, and will shake hands with you and call you brothers once more." [Cheers.] This was denounced by the Executive and his Cabinet, and under his influence and advice rejected by the rebel States. What next? Congress, bound by public opinion, bound by a sense of duty, was driven to one of three alternatives: Either to yield to the Southern demand that the rebel States should be entirely relinquished to the unrestricted control of those who not only seceded, but those who originated and led the rebellion; or, secondly, that they must have the Southern States that had been the theatre of war indefinitely under military government. The third alternative was that Congress itself should assume the responsibility and take the initiative of passing an enabling act by which society and government could be again organized in those States where the rebellion had produced anarchy, and thus give to the people there the means of protecting themselves and giving to the loyal States of the Union a perpetual guarantee for the allegiance and loyalty of the rebel States. [Applause.] You have seen under what embarrassment and difficulties, resulting from many sources, that plan of reconstruction has been conducted, but you have seen this, also: that while it has encountered the almost irresistible power, patronage and influence of the Executive, it has never for a moment lacked the steady, loyal, faithful support of the General-in-Chief of the armies. [Cheers.] Passing any reference to myself, except to take this occasion to express my appreciation and gratitude for the support so steadily given to me while in command in the Carolinas, amid all the trying difficulties of that position, let me for illustration of what I have just said, point you to the manly, soldierlike, true friendship and devotion to duty, manifested in the struggle made by the gallant SHERIDAN. [Loud cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs.] There was SHERIDAN sent to New-Orleans with a handful of men to control all the turbulent elements of Louisiana and Texas; to restore order out of anarchy, to bring an unwilling people to a sense of allegiance to our flag and Constitution and laws; to extend the hand of protection to the helpless negro, whom we had emancipated and whom we had called a freedman, but to whom we had given no means to protect his freedom or his franchise; obliged to shelter from persecution and tyranny and outrage the loyal whites; compelled to afford security to Northern capitalists who had gone down there in the confidence that an American citizen presumes he may always feel that wherever he goes, at least within our territory, the hand of power, whether civil or military, will always be exerted and held over him to protect him from outrage. SHERIDAN went down to perform this difficult, delicate and responsible task. He was arraigned and dismissed—for what? Simply for executing the laws of the land passed by the Congress of the United States, the representatives of the people. [Applause.] Did GRANT stand upon any mere question of military etiquette? Did he wrap himself up in that reserve and silence which those who would like to provoke distrust tell you is his shield and his only security? No! Not content with personal remonstrances, not content with official appeal, he sat down instantly at his desk, and penned in words that will not die, in language doing equal honor to his intellect as the sentiments do to his heart—he penned that glorious remonstrance to the Executive, appealing to him to do justice to the sense of duty and the well meant efforts of a faithful soldier who had done the State some service, and to forbear, at least in that case, from striking down an officer for obeying and executing the laws of the land. [Cheers.] And here, my friends, you see in this narrative, which I do not mean to make tedious to you, that I point out to you in every instance where his sense of duty would permit that the General-in-Chief of the army has been as frankly outspoken and unreserved as it was possible or proper or becoming for an officer in his position to be. [Cheers.] No man is in doubt as to the sentiments of Gen. GRANT upon the great questions now before the country unless that man wants to be. [Applause.] An ignorance upon a matter so plain and so easily ascertained and understood would, I think, exclude any such man from the exercise of the ballot if we had an educational qualification. [Laughter.] To proceed. The next time Gen. GRANT was called to a civil station he was appointed Secretary of War *ad interim*. And here, it seems to me, he has furnished an answer to those who had such very great anxiety that his merely military education had not given him the necessary experience and qualifications for civil office. You will find many well-meaning gentlemen who have the gravest doubts whether Gen. GRANT would make a good business man. Well, I think he showed a pretty good capacity for business when he was dealing with Gen. LEE. [Laughter.] I think you may search in vain from one end of this land to the other to find a man who habitually worked more hours in the day, or who gave closer attention to what he was at when he was "fighting it out on that line, if it took all Summer." [Cheers.] But we are not left to his military history to ascertain his capacity for his business, or his ability to handle the problems with which statesmen have to deal. Whom did he succeed in the War Department? The most illustrious War Minister of modern times. [Loud cheers.] And with such a predecessor he has made a reputation in the War Office. He has introduced reforms which escaped even the scrutiny of STANTON. Although the army had been reduced with a rapidity and a success that amazed Europe, and it seemed almost impossible and impracticable to our own people, yet Gen. GRANT, faithful in that obedience to the will of the people and the instincts of the people, which indicate him so truly as a great popular leader, responded at once to the popular demand for reduction in expenditure, for economy, in order that we might hasten to that happy epoch when we can resume specie payments, and pay every public creditor dollar for dollar in honest gold and silver. [Cheers.] Gen. GRANT, fellow-citizens, it may be, does not owe his fame or his opportunity to perform the great service he has rendered the country to many of those qualities, or to any, perhaps, which make up a successful professor of State craft. Nobody pretends that GRANT is a Bismarck, or a Louis Napoleon, or a Count Cavour, or even a Seward. [Laughter.] There is no probability at all that if he were Secretary of State his despatches would fill an ordinary school district library, and there is no danger at all, I think I may safely assure you, that he would deluge Congress with long discussions on the Constitution of the United States, equal in length and volume to the productions of GEO. TICKNOR CURTIS. [Great laughter.] He possesses that intuitive common sense that the American people desire to see manifested and exercised in public affairs. We have not—although we have important questions devolving upon us—those complicated relations with foreign Powers, the necessity of maintaining vast standing armies, intricate dynastic questions and others the knowledge of which goes to make up a European definition of a statesman or a diplomatist or a prime minister. We have our difficulties, to be sure, and we do require first-rate capacity in high public office. Let me not for a moment depreciate the standard of capacity and character required to lead this Republic safely and honorably to its high destiny. Not for an instant. But I say that what our great officers above all should be noted for, is straightforward dealing with the people, a conciliatory demeanor and tone toward the coördinate branches of the Government, and respectful recognition of what is due to the people through their representatives in Congress, and a willingness on the part of men in high executive stations to yield their peculiar views of policy and of personal prerogative to the demands of the people as expressed through their representatives. [Applause.] And this I claim—that Gen. GRANT in all his views upon public affairs; in every attitude he has assumed since the surrender to our armies—this I affirm he has faithfully done. A word in passing, and in conclusion I may add as to what may be expected from any other sources of relief that the country might look to in this crisis. I may say that I suppose this meeting—this great and imposing popular demonstration—would be misunderstood in its object and design if it were attributed to any mere purpose to do honor to a distinguished personage; it is not that. Not less would it be misunderstood if it were supposed to have for its object any mere partizan interest, and certainly no greater mistake could be made than to suppose that it has for its aim to assault or to impugn or injure the political character or prospects or defeat the legitimate ambition of any of our illustrious statesmen, or to attack the policy or plans of political parties. Therefore I have not permitted myself to speak in any terms of sorrow or disrespect of any authority, legislative, executive, judicial or partisan. But it is impossible to review the political situation with which you and I have to deal as citizens without some reference to men and events. What does the Democratic Party propose to do? Nothing, that I can see, except to fill the offices. [Laughter and cheers.] I have not seen their plan of reconstruction, unless they adopt the Executive plan, which I have already, as I believe truly described to be simply and solely the restoration of the rebels to power just where they were when they began the war. That is impossible, if I know the American people. [Cheers.] The Democrats are committed absolutely, so far as I can see by reading most attentively the addresses of their distinguished men, to reaction—to use a lawyers phrase, to the *statu quo ante bellum*. They would ignore the war. They would say with the Executive in his recent Message "Those rebel States are to-day in the Union precisely as they have always been, and nothing that they have done has deprived them of a single right." Well, if that is true, I don't want to stay in the Union for one. [Laughter.] What is proposed by the Executive — for I really am embarrassed to indicate what party His Excellency belongs to; I therefore speak of him *sui generis*, but with profound respect. [Laughter.] Will he propose to Congress, as far as I can see, a daily reading of the Constitution, [laughter,] and the remainder of the session in careful meditation of it. [Loud laughter.] I wish to do no injustice to his excellency's platform. It is sound, but how far it will lead us to peace and tranquillity without some practical measures which will solve our problems, I do not see. But very likely if Attorney-General STANBERRY were called upon for an opinion it would be entirely clear. It is equally true, I think, that the American people do not desire ultra measures to delay or impede the just and proper settlement of our relations with the rebel States. It is equally true that they desire to be relieved as soon as possible of the burden of an imperfect and improvised financial system forced upon us by the exigencies of the war. There is no doubt we shall have more equal, uniform and easy modes of collecting the public revenue, and a more reasonable rate of interest for our public debt. And our people get rather restless when great questions are mixed up with small subordinary trifling issues, as in Philadelphia, where the Union Party that was in power forgot every other measure of importance that was before them in order to stop the cars running on Sunday, so that poor people could not get out of town to enjoy a little fresh air. In Massachusetts they were in such a hurry to reconstruct everything that I am credibly informed it was not possible to get a drink there. (Laughter.) And at this rate it was reasonable to suppose that if the City of New-York became Republican, nobody would be allowed to have anything to wear, or to smoke in the streets. Something too much of this has been seen in the dominant party. I trust you will allow me to affirm as my opinion and belief, and to express it as my hope, that that noble act of justice by which the Congress of the United States gave to all the people of the South who were loyal to our flag the right of suffrage will be deemed and held by the American people as sacred and as irreversible as the proclamation of emancipation. [Applause.] You cannot make a man free to-day and make him a slave to-morrow. You cannot give a freeman the sign and badge of manhood by putting the ballot in his hands and take it away to-morrow and make him the slave of some other man who holds that ballot. [Cheers.] And never, never can you without outraging justice, and without planting within your borders an inextinguishable fire of resistance and revolt, take away the ballot from the black man and give it to the rebel. [Great cheering. "Three cheers for that sentiment."] But *when* security is restored you can grant a general amnesty to all who have fought against our flag, and from that general amnesty, I, for one, would only except those whose signal crimes against the Constitution and the laws of the land have marked them out as fit examples for human justice. You do not expect any one on this platform to rehearse to you the military exploits of Gen. GRANT. You will not expect to be reminded of the simplicity of his character and life, his unostentatious demeanor, his straightforward dealing with all men. These are all familiar as household words. But I may be permitted to express my own sense, derived from personal experience, of the reverence, and affection, and devotion due to so good and great a man. I do not believe there is in the length and breadth of the land a soldier who has followed his fortunes, and served under his command, who will hesitate an instant to accord to him all the qualities of head and heart needed for the ruler of a free people. [Cheers.] There is no soldier who doubts that when his illustrious chief assumes the direction of civil affairs justice will be done him. Now, when these brave men ask for employment in Government service, the illustrious politicians answer them, "I wish I could do something for you, but I have got to make some seven or eight appointments of politicians down in the Eighth Ward before I can do it." [Laughter.] I would like to see a list of soldiers who were stone-masons who are now employed on the new City Hall in the park. [Laughter.] Millions of money have been wasted by going into the pockets of worthless politicians on that monument of folly and villainy. [Applause.] I tried eight days to get a soldier employed who had lost two fingers in the war, but was still a fair workman, and went from supervisor to supervisor, from supervisor to foreman, from foreman to Aldermen, until I got down to a Councilman, and then I gave it up. [Great laughter.] But not one of those public luminaries failed to express a great deal of regret to me that I had been such a great fool as to get lame in such an infernal war. I also understand from very good authority—for a good many of them have told me so—that the Common Council of this City are with great unanimity opposed to the extension of suffrage to the blacks in the South. I am told such is the general opinion who vote for them. I understand that they are of the opinion that if negroes are admitted to a voice in public affairs there will be more or less dishonesty. [Laughter.] They fully believe that negroes will steal. Now if that vice of stealing is peculiar to negroes exclusively, I ask you what must be the color of our Common Council and of the men who vote them into office. [Laughter.] But, to conclude, in commending as I do Gen. GRANT to your confidence and affection, I do so not because he is a trimmer in politics; not that he is a craven who would conceal his opinions; not that he is a man who would put on the gown of humility and solicit your sweet voices—no, like another Coriolanus he would say:

> "Better to die, better to serve
> Than crave the hire I do deserve.
> * * * Rather than fool it so,
> Let the high office and the honor go
> To one who would do thus."

No, he is commended to you, because, of all men living, he is the truest embodiment of the great loyal millions who put down the rebellion because they loved the Union, and who desire peace now because they pray for its perpetuity. Gen. SICKLES concluded amid loud and long-continued applause.

MR. TREMAINE'S SPEECH.

Hon. LYMAN TREMAINE was the next speaker. He said it was an old but prudential maxim, "In time of peace prepare for war." At no time since the formation of the Union Party has the duty enjoined in this maxim been more imperative than at present. We have passed through a war more dangerous than any since the creation of the world, resulting in a glorious victory to the North and the destruction of the Southern Confederacy. But a great problem still remains unsettled. It remains to be seen whether the victory achieved shall be fruitless or whether the great principles learned shall be incorporated in the policy of the nation. The people will soon be called on to enter into a Presidential campaign. Public opinion is rapidly culminating, and is finding expression in the public prints and in the speeches of our leading statesmen. It is eminently fitting and proper that the Union men should give expression to their opinion. His audience, he said, resided in the heart of the Confederacy, in the centre of learning, wealth and commerce. Every great movement here exerts an influence throughout the country. It is therefore proper that their voice should be heard. When he called to mind the object for which they had met to-night and looked at the immense gathering, he discovered that they were turning instinctively to ULYSSES S. GRANT as their great leader to victory. In this judgment he heartily concurred. He proposed, however, to add a few considerations. He desired to say that he entertained the highest regard for the names, qualities and merits of the other nominees for this office. A grateful nation would, he was sure, shower on them the rewards due to the great services they had rendered the country. Look on them. There was first, SALMON P. CHASE, the Chief-Justice of the United States, and during Mr. LINCOLN's administration the great financial chief who struck the rock and instantly the wealth of the nation was poured forth. Next stood EDWIN M. STANTON, Mr. LINCOLN's right hand, the able War Minister who brought armies into the field, the patriot who has been stricken down by him who now disgraces the Presidential Chair. [Hisses and cheers.] Then there is the representative man of the West—SCHUYLER COLFAX—and next stands that noble captain of cavalry, PHILIP SHERIDAN. [Cheers.] Last, but not least, is Gen. LOGAN, warrior and statesman, the man who when the people of his State were about to join in the rebellion told them that if they made war on the old Government he and his men would hew their way to the Gulf or wade deep in blood, and nobly his promise was fulfilled. With either of these candidates they had a fine chance of success, but a great crisis was approaching, and they could not afford to accept a probability of success when certainty was theirs. They proposed, therefore, to place the laurel wreath on GRANT. The first reason for choosing Gen. GRANT for the office of Chief Magistrate was that he is the representative of the loyal sentiment of the nation. In 1864 was shown the wisdom of presenting representative men. The South had said: "If you elect any man but ABRAHAM LINCOLN peace can be had." The loyal men of the North said: "No; we will elect him and none but him." For the same reason that LINCOLN was then renominated, we now demand that GRANT shall be our standard bearer. Mr. TREMAINE then referred to ANDREW JOHNSON, and said his administration had at least done us one service—it had demonstrated the power and endurance of a republican form of government—for any government that could put down such a rebellion as we had, and that could stand ANDREW JOHNSON, might be considered as iron-clad. His second reason for nominating GRANT was, that his brilliant military rank proves him to be the most successful General of the age. On our great military chiefs we bestow our honors. It was so in the case of WASHINGTON, and HARRISON, and TAYLOR, and it will be so with GRANT. Mr. TREMAINE then referred at considerable length to GRANT's exploits and read copious extracts from his correspondence. His third reason for nominating GRANT was, because under him the country would be reconstructed on the true basis of loyalty and freedom. It might be objected that GRANT is too reserved a man—too undemonstrative. But this is his characteristic. He will make no speeches to hurt either himself or us. He has spoken through the agency of hundreds of thousands of men; he has spoken through all this bloody war, clear and loud, and in language that shook this Continent and electrified the world. The other reasons for the election of GRANT were that he is in favor of the power of Congress over the reconstruction question, and that he is of sterling honesty and integrity. Mr. TREMAINE concluded with an earnest appeal for the nomination of Gen. GRANT as our next President.

MR. CHITTENDEN'S SPEECH.

Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN, being introduced, said he would only keep the audience five minutes. He had come there to represent a class as yet unspoken for; he had come from his counting-room. They had heard, at length, one of the most accomplished soldiers of modern times, and had heard from another gentleman, familiar with the politics of the country, and one who had exhausted its history, and now he desired to give expression to his convictions. He was no party man, and he said, in Wall-street, four days before Mr. LINCOLN was elected the last time, that there was one thing to be put down after the rebellion, and that was the whole brood of politicians. The people of the country were tired with the contests of politicians, and sought peace. About the 6th of March, 1866, the speaker had the honor of being introduced to Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, and the old man said to him: "Mr. CHITTENDEN, if you and men like you could only take an interest in national affairs, you could save the country." He, the speaker, told him that he would venture a prediction, that within one year from that date there would be no man in the country who would not approve President JOHNSON's veto of the first Freedman's Bureau Bill. He told Mr. STEVENS that they (Congress) had commenced a war with the President, which would result in the breaking down of the Union Party, and their battle begun with JOHNSON would end in 1867 with Democratic victories in New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania. This he had predicted. And more than this, he predicted that in 1868 the people would rise and make GRANT President. That he had predicted in 1866, and it would come to pass. He did not believe that the men who had gotten up that meeting contemplated having their candidate ground out by a National Convention. The idea was to nominate GRANT as WASHINGTON was nominated. While this was the case, they, the men of New-York, would support GRANT, and with him the Union Party, independent of politics and politicians.

Gen. COCHRANE then came forward and said that owing to the lateness of the hour—11 o'clock—it had been determined by the gentlemen on the platform, who had not yet spoken, not to speak, and he proposed three rousing cheers for Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, which were given with hearty enthusiasm, after which the vast audience dispersed.

OUTSIDE DEMONSTRATIONS.

Owing to the coldness of the atmosphere out of doors, the demonstrations in front of the Cooper Institute were confined to a pyrotechnical display, which included a piece surmounted by the word "GRANT," supported by a galaxy of flags, with the eagle resting upon the shield, and underneath the whole the words, "For President;" a number of rockets, blue lights, Union lanterns, red fire, Drummond lights, &c. At no time during the evening was there any large crowd outside. There were no arrangements made for holding outside meetings on account of the severity of the weather.

The Steamship France.

The steamship *France*, of the National Steamship Company's line, has arrived in port, completing her second trip out in eleven days, through boisterous weather. Her Captain and officers are the recipients of a handsome testimonial from both steerage and cabin passengers, in which the ship herself, as to her sea-going qualities and passenger accommodations, is spoken of in terms of highest commendation. Resolutions to this effect from the steerage passengers form part of the testimonial. The following from the cabin passengers, written at sea, is complimentary in the extreme to the enterprising and prosperous company:

AT SEA, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1867.

We, the undersigned, passengers on board the steamship *France*, bound from Liverpool to New-York, desire to express to Capt. GRACE our deep sense of obligation for the unusual interest and care he has taken to promote our safety and welfare during the entire passage.

His untiring vigilance and close attention to the arduous and responsible duties attaching to him as chief of a noble ship crossing the Atlantic at this dangerous season of the year, as well as the courtesy, urbanity and unselfishness which have marked every moment of his intercourse with the saloon passengers, have been the theme of general admiration; and in rendering him our sincere thanks for this pleasure, and wishing him that success for the future to which he is so justly entitled, both as a seaman and a gentleman, we feel that we are but discharging a pleasant duty. Also to Messrs. Thomas Lawson, Simmons, Campbell, Dr. Foy and Burrutt, the worthy officers of the *France*, our thanks are due for many polite attentions and favors received at their hands, particularly in the matter of giving up their own messroom for the accommodation of the smokers. In conclusion, we would record our belief that this fine ship, so admirably conducted, will always find friends among the sea-going public, and without multiplying words, we take leave of Capt. GRACE and his excellent officers with the sincere assurance of our best wishes, bidding them God speed.

Edward Meyers, Sarah A. Thayer, M. Schroeder, Mary D. Schroeder, J. B. Dunn, Elizabeth Myers, J. Scott, Sarah Leeson, G. Sutcliffe, F. Moore, Aaron Chambers, Mary E. Chambers, Geo. McQuistan, Thomas H. Woodhouse, S. W. Woodhouse, M. D.; Charles G. Pond, Chas. Chambers.

LECTURE BY REV. H. W. BEECHER.—The Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street, was filled to repletion last evening by an audience assembled to listen to a lecture by Rev. H. W. BEECHER. In introducing the distinguished speaker, Mr. WARBURTON, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, stated that Mr. BEECHER had not had time to prepare a new lecture, as announced, but that he would offer in its stead one that, although somewhat old, had not been often heard in New-York. Mr. BEECHER spoke for nearly two hours on "Hands and Brains as represented in Work and Thought." It would be superfluous to say that the effort was a complete success. The next lecture in the course will be delivered by Rev. Dr. BUTLER, of Philadelphia, on "Girlhood in America."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 4—Noon.
Consols for money, ex-dividend, 93.
United States Five-Twenty Bonds.......71 7-16
Illinois Central Railway Shares.......89¾
Erie Railway Shares.......47¾

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 4—2 P. M.
Consols for money, ex-dividend, 93.
United States Five-Twenties declined to.......71 3-16
Illinois Central Railway shares.......89¾
Erie Railway shares.......47¾

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Dec. 4—Noon.
United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862, 76 3-16.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Dec. 4—2 P. M.
United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862, 76 3-16.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 4—Noon.
COTTON quiet and steady. The estimated sales to-day are 8,000 bales.
Middling Uplands.......7⅝d.
Middling Orleans.......7⅞d.
BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 47s. 9d. for mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. for White California, and 13s. 1d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 4d. for American. Oats, 3s. 11d. for American. Peas, 48s. 6d. for Canadian.
PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. 6d. for Winter cured extra Prime Mess. Pork, 70s. for Prime Eastern Mess. Lard, 49s. for fine American. Cheese, 52s. for the highest range of fine. Bacon, 44s. for Cumberland Cut.
PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 26s. 6d. Resin, 7s. 6d. for Common Wilmington, and 11s. for fine Pale. Tallow, 44s. for American Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. Petroleum—Spirits, 2s. ℔ gallon, and Refined 1s. 3d. Cloverseed, 39s. for No. 1 American Red.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 4—2 P. M.
Cotton is firm, and it is expected now that the sales of the day will reach 10,000 bales.
Middling Uplands.......7⅝d.
Middling Orleans.......7⅞d.
Breadstuffs are without change.
PROVISIONS—Lard has declined to 48s. 6d., and Bacon to 43s. Beef, Pork and Cheese are without alteration.
PRODUCE—Common Wilmington Resin has declined to 7s. 3d., and Spirits of Turpentine advanced to 27s. 3d. Quotations of other articles the same as reported at noon. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar is active.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 4—Noon.
Whale Oil, £39 ℔ 252 gallons. Sperm Oil, £112 ℔ ton. Linseed Oil, £38 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes £11 ℔ ton for Thin Oblong.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 4—2 P. M.
Our markets remain the same as reported at noon.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Dec. 4—2 P. M.
PETROLEUM—43¾ francs for Standard White.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Dec. 4—Noon.
In the Sugar market there is nothing doing, but there is no quotable change in prices.
The Exchange market is firmer. Bills on London are 13¾@14 ℔ cent. premium; on Paris at par to ⅛ ℔ cent. premium, and on the United States for currency at 24@25 ℔ cent. discount, and for gold at 2 ℔ cent. premium.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 4—Evening.
Consols closed at 93¾, ex-dividend, for money.
AMERICAN SECURITIES—The following are the closing rates:
United States Five-Twenty Bonds.......71¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares.......89¾
Erie Railway Shares.......47¾

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Dec. 4—Evening.
United States bonds closed at 76¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 4—Evening.
COTTON—The market became more active during the afternoon, and closed firm at the following authorized quotations:
Middling Uplands.......7⅝d.
Middling Orleans.......7⅞d.
The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 47s. 9d. for Mixed Western. Wheat—15s. for California White, and 13s. 1d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Other articles unchanged.
Provisions and Produce entirely unchanged.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Dec. 4—Evening.
Petroleum closed at 43 francs 75 centimes for Standard White.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
FLOUR firmer; Spring Extra, $8 50@$9. WHEAT, firm, and advanced 3c.@5c.; quoted at $1 85 for No. 1, and $1 76@$1 76¼ for No. 2. CORN quiet and advanced 1c.@2c; New 81c. OATS firmer and advanced 1c.@1½c.; sales at 50¼c.@56c. RYE moderately active and advanced 2c.@3c.; sales at $1 38@$1 41. BARLEY active, and advanced 5c.; quoted at $1 78@$1 80 for No. 1, and $1 45@$1 50 for Rejected. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $20 50; Sweet Pickled HAMS quiet at 12¼c. Green Meats less active. HAMS at 11@⅞c.@12c.; Shoulders, 7c. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders, 7¼c., loose. LARD active at 12c.@12¼c. DRESSED HOGS active at $7 25@$7 50. LIVE HOGS active; best grades steady at $6 90@$7 25; light lots dull and declined 10c.@15c. BEEF CATTLE more active at an advance of 10c.@15c.; Good to Extra Smooth Shipping, $5 85@$7 30. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 18,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
FLOUR advancing and in good demand; Family, $10 75@$11. WHEAT firmer and in good demand; sales at $2 48 for No. 1 Red. CORN firmer; new, on the ear, 83c. OATS quiet at 65c. for No. 1. RYE firmer at $1 45@$1 46. BARLEY firm at $1 65@$1 75 for Fall. COTTON firmer at 14c. for Middling. TOBACCO steady and in fair demand at full rates; sales at $6@$15 for Lugs, and $18@$30 for Leaf. WHISKY unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet; Old MESS PORK held at $21; New, $22@$22 50. LARD firm at 12c.@12½c. for Old and New. HOGS declined 15c.@20c., and in good demand; sales 9,000 head at $6 50@$7 10, gross, and $8 40@$8 80, net; receipts, 12,000 head. BEEF CATTLE firm at $3@$6 25, gross. The total receipts of Hogs during the season were 94,000 head against 96,500 for the corresponding time last season; receipts for the week, 37,000 head against 28,000 for the corresponding week last season. The total receipts from Kentucky during this season were 17,000 head, against 68,000 head for the corresponding time last season.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Dec. 4.
FLOUR—Lower; sales of 275 bbls. at $9@$9 75 for Spring, and $12 50@$13 for White Michigan. WHEAT quiet but firm; sales 9,500 bushels No 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 96; 1,700 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 90. CORN quiet, and old is lower; sales, 2,000 bushels old Western $1 07, and 2,000 bushels do. at $1 06; car lots of new at $1 02. OATS, in more inquiry; sales 13,000 bushels Western at 66c. RYE quiet; sales 1,000 bushels Western at $1 50. BARLEY active; sales 2,000 bushels Canada at $1 43; and 3,800 bushels do. at $1 45; and 1,000 bushels State at $1 44, and 2,000 do. at $1 45; several car lots do. at $1 45. PEAS nominal at $1 30, free. MESS PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES, unchanged. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 51,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Flour, 4,000 bbls.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON—No demand above 13¼c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT very dull; Prime to Choice Fall, $2 40@$2 52½. CORN firm at 96c.@98c. OATS firm at 70c.@72c. BARLEY firm at $1 40@$1 55 for Spring, and $1 80@$2 for Fall. RYE steady at $1 50. MESS PORK, $21. BACON—Shoulders, 11c.; Clear sides, 15c.; Green Meats, 8c.; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Dry Salt Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; do. Rib Sides, 11¼c.; do. Clear Sides, 12c. LARD, 12¼c.@12½c. for tierces. LIVE HOGS active at 6¼c.@7c., the latter for extra heavy; killed to date, 82,000 head. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,500 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
FLOUR dull but unchanged; sales, 700 bbls. WHEAT quiet; held at $2 65 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, and $2 15 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club. CORN unchanged; sales, 400 bushels No. 1 Indiana at $1 22. BARLEY firm but quiet; held at $1 50 for choice Canada. RYE quiet. PEAS nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 90 ℔ 100 lbs. MILLFEED steady: Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $32; Middlings, $42 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 86c.; to Albany, 60c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 70c. LAKE IMPORTS—700 bushels Wheat, 4,500 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
Trade is remarkably dull in all its departments. COTTON dull, at 16c. for Middling Uplands and 17c. for Middling Orleans. PETROLEUM nominal. FLOUR declining; Superfine, $7 25@$8 25; Extras, $8 25@$9 25. WHEAT firm; Prime Red, $2 50. RYE, $1 73@$1 75. CORN lower; sales 20,000 bushels Mixed Western at $1 31@$1 32, and 3,000 bushels Yellow, at $1 08@$1 25 for New, and $1 42 for Old. OATS, 7.c.@75c. BARLEY steady at $1 53@$1 55. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS—Sales unimportant.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
COTTON market stiff; sales, 1,300 bales; Middling, 15¼c.; receipts, 2,600 bales; exports, 2,044 bales. FLOUR very dull; Superfine, $8 75; Choice Extra, $14. CORN dull and unchanged; Mixed, $1 08@$1 10; White, $1 10. OATS quiet but firm at 80c. PORK quiet at 23c. BACON dull and jobbing at 11c.@11½c. for Shoulders; 15c.@15½c. for Clear Sides. LARD—Prime Tierces, 13c. Gold, 137; New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. discount; Sterling Bank Exchange, 149¼@150.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
FLOUR firm; City Double Extras, $8 75@$9 25; Country do., $8 50@$9; Extra, $8@$8 25. WHEAT firm and advanced 3c.; sales at $1 86 for No. 1 and $1 75½ for No. 2. OATS declining; sales at 60c. for No. 2. CORN firmer at 88c. for new shelled. RECEIPTS—780 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 8,500 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 300 bushels Wheat, 4,800 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
COTTON quiet at 15c.@15½c. for Middling Uplands. FLOUR very dull and unchanged. WHEAT firmer; prime to choice Red, $2 50@$2 60. CORN active; prime dry new White, $1 14@$1 15; old Yellow, $1 28@$1 30; Mixed Western, $1 15@$1 17 for new. OATS, 70c.@71c. RYE dull at $1 50@$1 60. PROVISIONS—A better feeling in the market; Bulk Rib Sides, 10½c.; Mess Pork, $22 25@$22 50.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
FLOUR quiet. WHEAT advancing; sales of Amber at $2 48@$2 50; for the last half of December at $2 53. CORN quiet; Old and New active at an advance of 4c.@5c.; sales of New at 85c.@89½c. OATS advanced 4c.@5c.; sales of No. 1 at 60c.@63c. RYE—Sales of No. 1 at $1 38. BARLEY quiet. DRESSED HOGS, $7@$7 75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Dec. 4.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull; no sales; 49c. offered. RESIN active at $2 for Common, and $3 for Extra No. 1. TAR has advanced; sales at $2 25@$2 30. COTTON quiet and nominal at 13¾c. for Middling.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
COTTON active at 13¼c.@13¾c. OATS, 75c. Superfine FLOUR, $7 50. PORK dull at $22 50. SHOULDERS, 12¾c.@13c. CLEAR SIDES scarce at 16½c. LARD, 13c.@13½c.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, Dec. 4.
COTTON—In good demand and closed steady; Middling, 14c.@14¼c.; sales 2,600 bales; receipts 2,012 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Dec. 4.
COTTON firmer and more active; sales 990 bales; receipts 912 bales; Middlings 14½c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Dec. 4.
COTTON opened active and steady, and closed firmer; sales 1,200 bales; Middlings 15½c.; receipts 1,200 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Dec. 4.
COTTON opened steady and close with an active demand; Middlings 15c.; sales 1,218 bales; receipts 2,010 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 97½. Philadelphia and Erie Railway, 27¾; Reading Railway, 48 1-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49¼. Gold, 137¼.

[Advertisement.]

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—HORACE WATERS & Co., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 100 pianos, melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs of six different popular makers, and take one-fifth cash and the balance in small monthly installments. They also rent instruments for a year, and allow the rent money upon the purchase.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S LATEST SENSATION.—We have sensation plays, sensation stories, and various other kinds of sensations, but KNOX, the hatter, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and No. 533 Broadway, creates a sensation periodically by the production of a new style of hat, and his latest production is all the rage. The material is light, substantial and very beautiful.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.
Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

After two years' experience, it gives me great pleasure to say that the BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH meets most completely the wants of every housekeeper.
E. A. BENEDICT,
Firm of J. N. Perkins & Co., Bankers.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship James Adger, for Charleston—A. Dudley, H. H. Thompson, Wm. Tarr, G. H. Hoppock and family, Mrs. Baxter, Edward Baxter, Milton B. Weed, W. Ferguson, J. B. Fall, Mrs. S. M. Smith, Master W. Smith, Thomas Edwards, Mr. Meskitt and wife, John Lanahan, Daniel McNamee, P. Myack, Wm. Kelly, H. C. Pratt, Master G. W. Pratt, Alex. Ward, wife, 3 children and nurse, Phineas T. Sutton, Miss F. J. Sutton, and 7 in the steerage.

In steamship Manhattan, for Liverpool—A. Forest, Jr., Mrs. Forest, Jno. Atchison, Wm. Thompson, T. L. Bill, Fred. Handcock, Henry Schneider, J. Kromer.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 4—*In steamship France, from Liverpool*—Mrs. G. Sutcliffe, Aaron Chambers and wife, Master Chambers, George McQuiston, Mrs. Sarah Season, Mrs. Thayer, Miss Thayer, S. W. Woodhouse, J. R. Woodhouse, Col. John Scott, Charles Pond, Capt. G. W. Schweuer, wife and infant, E. Meyers and wife, Mrs. Rinsford, Mrs. Dunn, Mr. Moore.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah—John Butler, M. Roberts, Wm. Barry and lady, John F. Jackson, Miss A. Burr, F. Henry, John Fink, Mrs. F. Sauer, Miss Ida Sauer, Richard L. Johnson, L. F. Richardson, Robert Graham, N. C. Tarleton.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—Mrs. W. K. Browne, P. Mulhaven, Mrs. A. Mulhaven, H. Wetzel, Mrs. Fox.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 09 | Sun sets..... 4 32 | Moon sets... 12 24
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 1 42 | Gov. Island. 2 31 | Hell Gate..... 3 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships America, (Brem.,) Ernst, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., Jas. Hand; James S. Green, Inman, Alexandria, Jas. Hand; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Virginia, Roberts, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Volunteer, Simpson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Chippewa, (Br.,) Bogle, Glasgow, Williams & Guion; Enterprise, Merrill, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Helene, (Brem.,) Rascher, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron.

Barks Glendower, (Br.,) Coulton, Liverpool, J. W. Mason; Yumuri, Johnson, Sagua la Grande, Waydell & Co.; S. Morton, (Br.,) Gardner, Luiske, Aust., Morrison & Phillips; Whistler, Fuller, San Francisco, G. D. Sutton; White Wing, (Br.,) Pike, Laguayra and Puerto Cabello, Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Brigs Melrose, Griggs, Hamilton, Bermuda, Miller & Houghton; O. F. Eaton, (Br.,) Curry, Gibraltar and Palermo, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Enrichetta, (Ital.,) Russo, Salerno, Italy, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Queen of the South, Haddock, Demerara, J. Eneas; Rush, Petty, Demerara, B. J. Wenberg; Lusita, (Br.,) Hill, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; Blue Nose, (Br.,) Sheldrake, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Boyd & Hincken.

Schooners West Wind, Vickards, Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Helen, Perry, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Young Teaser, Burger, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mary Fletcher, Pendleton, Charleston, Tupper & Beattie; Palma, Renshaw, Newbern, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; Early Bird, Rogers, Galveston, G. G. Young & Co.; Ida L. Burgess, Burgess, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Ida A. Jayne, Jayne, Alexandria, Baker & Dayton; W. W. Brainard, Pendleton, Chester, Penn., G. L. Hatch; White Sea, Blachford, Portsmouth, N. H., S. W. Lewis & Co.; Cabot, Bacon, Boston, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Sloop Ida E. Vail, Hastings, Norwich, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah 64 hours, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Dec. 2, 40 miles N. E. of Frying-pan Shoals, exchanged signals with steamship Montgomery, hence for Savannah; same time, steamship Bienville, hence for Havana and New-Orleans; same time, steamship San Salvador, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston Dec. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Dec. 2, 30 S. W. from Lookout Shoals, spoke schr. Gipsey, hence for Key West, having been blown off the coast in the gale of the 30th ult.; same day, passed steamship Bienville, hence for Havana and New-Orleans, and steamship San Salvador, hence for Savannah.

Steamship France, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool Nov. 22, via Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and 586 passengers to the National Steamship Co. From lon. 57, experienced strong westerly gales.

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana 4 ds. 6 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Has had northerly winds the entire passage.

Steamship Virginia, Roberts, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

U. S. gunboat Ascutney, ——, Boston.

Ship Guiding Star, (of Boston,) Hopkins, Newcastle 50 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. Has had strong N. W. gales the entire passage; split sails and stove bulwarks.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, London and Isle of Wight 39 ds., with mdse. and 74 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has had strong N. W. gales from the Banks. Nov. 23, Reuben Griffiths, of London, a passenger, aged 23 years, died of consumption.

Ship Nonpareil, Evans, of and from Liverpool 27 ds., with mdse. to Minous & Horton. Was off Fire Island Nov. 29, and has been detained by the late N. W. gales.

Bark Almena, Barmon, Havre 34 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. From lon. 45, has had strong N. W. gales, in which lost maintopgallantmast, split sails and stove bulwarks.

Bark Wm. G. Putnam, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Richardson, Liverpool 52 ds., with mdse. to J. O. Baker. Has had strong westerly gales since crossing the Banks.

Brig Cairo, (of Londonderry, N. S.,) Carroll, Glace Bay 20 ds., with coal to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Has had strong northerly gales the entire passage.

Brig Mary Cobb, Farrell, Charleston.

Schr. Lucy, (of Eastport,) Coop, Morant Bay, Jam., 20 ds., with logwood to John Boynton's Son & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. R. M. Brookings, Douglas, Georgetown, D. C., 10 ds., with coal for Hunter's Point.
Schr. Wm. Gillam, Scovill, Philadelphia, for Hartford.
Schr. Emily, Morrell, Elizabethport, with coal for Stamford, Conn.
Schr. Evergreen, Belloste, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.
Schr. Dr. Franklin, Scovill, Elizabethport, with coal for Norwich.
Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.
Schr. Fashion, Carbery, Elizabethport, with iron.
Sloop Dolphin, Abrams, Elizabethport, with coal for Whitestone, L. I.
Sloop Comet, Tyler, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.
Schr. Chas. A. Grainer, Harvey, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Adeline Townsend, Dolbow, Providence, for Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Charles A. Jones, Goodspeed, Boston, for Washington.
Schr. Julia Maggie, Hiich, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Hattie P. Collins, Hill, New-Haven.
Schr. Lucy Hall, Stapleton, Wesley, R. I.
Schr. F. Merriam, Madden, New-Haven.
Schr. Isabel, Kendall, New-Haven.
Schr. Yankee Boy, Reeves, New-Haven.
Schr. Trust, Johnson, New-Haven.
Schr. Helen P., Davis, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Regulus, Newton, Bridgeport.
Schr. Native, Clark, New-Haven.
Schr. M. C. Murray, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Eagle, Snow, New-Bedford.
Schr. Nellie T. Burgess, Burgess, Wareham.
Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, New-Haven.
Schr. Gestner, Egbert, Boston.
Schr. Norma, Archer, Cold Spring.
Schr. Cloud, Seaman, New-Haven.
Schr. Stromboli, Harding, Chatham.
Schr. Charles Northam, Pelton, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Henrietta, Rankins, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Lizzie Direly, Carroll, Fall River.
Schr. Henry B. Drew, Miller, Bridgeport.
Schr. J. R. Gitchell, Morrell, Stamford.
Schr. John Wright, Nickerson, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Mary, Taylor, New-Haven.
Schr. Deborah, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Maria Lunt, Tracy, Fall River.
Schr. M. Kennedy, Hunt, Derby, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Bucephalus, McIntosh, Provincetown.
Schr. Geo. Gillam, Caswell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Chas. Lovering, Golden, Fall River.
Schr. John McKee, Herbert, Norwalk.
Schr. Fenner, Avery, Bridgeport.
Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, New-Haven.
Schr. G. C. Tarnier, Hyde, New-Haven.
Schr. Bay State, Brown, New-Haven.
Schr. Chance Shot, Miller, Fall River.
Schr. Sarah A. Reed, Reed, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Host, Lake, Bridgeport.
Schr. Modesty, Weaver, Providence.
Schr. Staten Islander, Babcock, New-Haven.
Schr. Anna, Eldridge, New-Haven.
Schr. Anderson, Murray, Greenwich.
Schr. Granite State, Crocker, Boston.
Schr. Louisa Frances, Allen, Washington, N. C.
Schr. J. W. Allen, Dean, Charleston.
Schr. Samuel Cartner, Robinson, Charleston.
WIND—At sunset, N. W.; 10 P. M., N. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Manhattan and Tripoli, for Liverpool; James Adger, for Charleston; Alabama, for Norfolk; Franconia, for Portland; Wamsutta, for New-Bedford. Ship Cultivator, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 4—Arr. steamers Nereus, from New-York; George E. Upton, from Charleston; schrs. Persis L. Smith, Jacmel; R. C. Thomas, New-Orleans; Fleetwing, Clarabel, Rachel Seaman and Dirigo, from New-York.
Below—Bark Vereeniging, from Surinam.
FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 4—Arr. steamship Jas. A. Gary, from Wilmington, N. C., for Baltimore.
HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 4—Arr. brig Mansoni, from Truxillo for Boston.
TARPAULIN COVE, Dec. 4—Arr. brig Isis, from Swan's Island for Wood's Hole.

Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, Dec. 4—The schr. Loo Choo, Capt. McFarland, from Rockland for Baltimore, with a cargo of potatoes, collided with an unknown schooner off Thatcher's Island, Cape Ann, on Monday, and put into Portsmouth, with the loss of her bowsprit and jibboom-head. She is now being repaired.
The steamship China sailed about noon to-day, with 27 passengers for Halifax, and 52 for Liverpool, and takes out $11,500 in specie.

Spoken, &c.

Brougham—Ham. ship, from Hamburg for New-York, Nov. 12, lat. 41 5, lon. 34.
Jonathan Chase—bark, bound E., Nov. 21, lat. 41 70, lon. 58 34.
Mary Elizabeth—Fr. brig, from West Indies for Havre, Nov. 13, lat. 44 30, lon. 46.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Dec. 4—Arr. steamer Mount Vernon, from Vera Cruz.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 4—Noon.—The steamship Hammonia, Capt. Ehlers, of the Hamburg-American Packet Co., from New-York Nov. 23, arrived here at 11 o'clock last night. After landing the London passengers and mails, the Hammonia sailed for Hamburg.
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4—Evening.—The steamship St. David, from Quebec, has arrived out.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4.—The bark Maximilian, Capt. Hatfield, which left Philadelphia on the 19th of November for Antwerp, recently went ashore near Flushing. It is thought she will be a total loss.

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Why he failed to make the Hundred Miles.
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Reading by machinery. A pretty and instructive toy for children. Amusement and instruction combined. 126,000 sentences can be made with it. For sale by all toy dealers. Manufactured by JOHN N BUNNELL, Unionville, Conn.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 5, Dec. 4, 1867.
46, 48, 8, 18, 53, 14, 7, 21, 49, 42, 58, 52, 70, 72, 55, 62.
STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 6, Dec. 4, 1867.
26, 23, 41, 25, 55, 32, 74, 47, 27, 9, 17, 56.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS, No. 105, Dec. 4, 1867.
53, 44, 74, 48, 8, 24, 68, 23, 15, 5, 2, 12, 38, 47.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 106, Dec. 4, 1867.
15, 7, 1, 6, 63, 49, 34, 28, 51, 41, 75, 26.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
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